



THE BOTANIAN

An International Magazine

NOVEMBER ■ 1958

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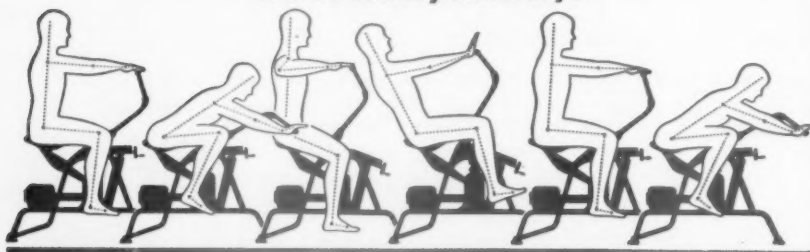


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ROT-1

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

"CONGRATULATIONS, SAN FRANCISCO!" This is Golden Month beside the Golden Gate. The Rotary Club of San Francisco, Calif.—the second-oldest Rotary Club in the world—turns 50 on November 12 (see pages 32-35). It will mark the anniversary a few days early (November 4 and 5) with an oversized regular noon meeting and with a reception and ladies' night dinner. The latter, to take place in the Garden Court of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, will feature a historical pageant vignetting the Club's 50 years. The Founder President of the Club, representatives of the Club which San Francisco mothered, and many other visitors will be on the guest list—which will be headed by Clifford A. Randall, President of Rotary International, and his wife, Renate. The President will address the noon meeting.

PRESIDENT. After San Francisco (see above) President "Cliff" and Renate will start a six-week Rotary journey to Asia. Behind them will be September-October travels among Rotary Clubs in Belgium, Switzerland, The Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii. The President's November-December Rotary travels begin with visits in California and Washington, then span the Pacific for meetings in Japan, Taiwan (Free China), Hong Kong, Thailand, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. His Indian itinerary includes attendance at the Asia Regional Conference in Delhi (see below). Then come visits to France, then home to Milwaukee, Wis., in mid-December. These Presidential journeys will be reported in an early issue.

PRESIDENTIAL HONORS. Earlier travels took the President to Canada on Rotary visits which included a stop in Calgary, Alta., where he was named honorary chief of the Sarcee Indian tribe, his title being "Chief Running Eagle." Later, in Rome, Italy, President Randall was honored by the Italian Government with the decoration "Al Merito della Repubblica Italiana" in the grade of commander.

DELHI CONFERENCE. This month brings the 1958 Asia Regional Conference of RI for Rotarians and guests of the more than 600 Rotary Clubs of Asia, though others from outside Asia are welcome to attend. The dates are November 21-24. An early issue of this Magazine will report this meeting—its business sessions, entertainment features, and hospitality high lights.

EVANSTON MEETING. On November 10-14 the Rotary Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee will meet in Evanston, Ill., to consider matters pertaining to the Fellowships program and Rotary-sponsored student exchanges.

NEW PRINTING. Now in its tenth printing is "Adventure in Service," the attractive small book written especially for the new Club member. Its 64 pages tell the story of Rotary—its origin, growth, and world-wide scope. Copies are available at Rotary's Central Office: 1 to 9 copies, 75 cents each; 10 or more copies, 60 cents each.

HOLIDAY NOTE. Coming up for Rotary Clubs in many parts of the world are Christmas and New Year holidays. For them this reminder is timely: Meetings cancelled because they fall on a holiday are not counted in computing attendance. Recommended is the usual Rotary practice of holding the meeting the day before or the day after a holiday—instead of cancelling it altogether.

VITAL STATISTICS. On September 25 there were 9,954 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 464,000 Rotarians in 110 countries and geographical regions of the world. New Clubs organized since July 1, 1958, totalled 76.

The Object of Rotary

is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

First. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

Second. High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

Third. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;

Fourth. The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Next Month

Is it retirement time for you? It's a great time, according to noted New Hampshire author Harry Elmore Hurd. Look for his article, *In the Shadow of 70*.

For years the exchange of students and professional people between Britain and the U.S.A. has been drawing the two lands closer. English journalist Wendy Hall gives the details of this transatlantic traffic in goodwill.

The doctor said Tom Ream would never walk after his paralyzing auto accident. But, after seven years of help from therapists, agonizing self-discipline, and sheer power of will, Tom proved the doctor very wrong. A story of courage—by Tom himself.

The debate-of-the-month discusses the Christmas business gift—Fred B. Barton approving, Fred DeArmond disapproving. Read their arguments on this often-awkward problem.

For most men the hardware store has a fascination all its own. Providing a colorful background story, Fred C. Kelly takes you back to the days when an ax was the mainstay of hardware selling and lawnmowers first began to appear in hardware catalogues.

in THE ROTARIAN

The Editors' WORKSHOP

THE ISLAND in a lake on an island in a lake and so forth pictured on page 10 is in The Philippines. Motor 40 kilometers south from Manila through shady coconut groves and you come to Taal Vista Lodge—a resort hotel favored by the 1,400 Rotarians of the Republic as a District meeting place. Step out on the south lawns of Taal Vista and—well, this is the view. The speck of an island is in a tiny lake which was a volcano crater (the water's still hot) and the large lake surrounding the whole is Lake Taal near Batangas Bay. The whole of the whole is the island of Luzon in the Pacific Ocean. Can you top this geographic telescoping?

"IT IS a good article," said the Indian friend to whom we showed Prakash Jain's story when we were weighing its possibilities, "but why Jaipur? It is," he agreed, "a romantic city, but so are scores of others in India." It is pleasant to think on the fact that a whole huge nation full of treasures awaits the sight of several thousand people from all over the world who will be attending the 1958 Asia Regional Conference of Rotary International in Delhi this month—November 21-24. Another Indian friend of ours says they *must* see unusual Jaipur. If they do, they will find a 12-year-old Rotary Club of 42 men flourishing there. It meets Friday evenings in Government Hostel. Oh, yes; why feature Jaipur? Because from our two Indian friends we had now had confirmation that it is at once a typical and an exceptional city of India.

"AUTUMN comes again to the pretty

little Vermont town of South Londonderry . . . situated in south-central Vermont, just south of Highway 11, which is the east-west highway of this part of the State. The spire of the pretty little church tempts visitors to tarry a while,



Our Cover

and the faithful old camera is brought forth in an attempt to catch its likeness. Particular care is taken to capture its mirrored reflection in the stream. 1/50 at f.9 on kodachrome should do it." So read the field notes of Harland Sutherland, roving U. S. photographer, who took our cover picture. A pupil of the late roving U. S. photographer John Kabel, Harland honors his famous old master in his organizational name—Kabel Art Photo. Publix Pictorial provided us with the transparency. . . . Another lover of New England in Autumn was Rotary's Founder, Paul Harris, who grew up in a valley 20 miles north of South Londonderry, in Wallingford. . . . New England in Spring is also a rare thing. See it when you go to Rotary's 1959 Convention in New York June 7-11.—Ebs.

SOMEWHERE in almost every sizable office sits the quiet, conscientious, able girl who has been with the organization a long, long time and without whom, you think, it could hardly function. Always on the job, yet inconspicuously so, she and her type form the cadre which trains the recruits, cheers them up the ladder, comforts them when they tumble, and provides the permanence and continuity of staff which keep the company going. Esther M. Dubois was such a girl in the office which the Rotary Clubs of the world maintain here at 1600 Ridge . . . and we are going to have to get along without her from now on. Esther died, after an



illness of about a year, on September 12. . . . As a shy miss of 24 from Iowa, Esther came to work in the Central Office of the Secretariat of Rotary International in 1927. Her first assignment was to the Filing, Indexing, and Library Section and there she stayed through her 31 years, learning every operation and succeeding to the headship in 1946. Your Club history; your Club membership data; the actions of Convention, Board, and Foundation Trustees; the great dreams which thousands of Rotarians the world over have put on paper—these were Esther's office life and she ordered it with loving care and taught her arts and attitudes to an army of younger misses. . . . You find you can get along without the Esthers of the world, because you have to, but it is very hard for quite a while.

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

WILLIAM C. RASTETTER, JR., a Rotarian of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1932, is president of a furniture-manufacturing company. A Past Director of Rotary International, he is now a member of the Committee planning Rotary's 1959 Convention to be held in New York, N. Y.



Rastetter

One of Canada's most prolific writers about Canadians and their country is JAMES MONTAGNES, a free-lancer whose by-line appears in many British and American magazines. He lives in Toronto, was born in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, contributes often to this Magazine.

A Rotarian since 1919, WALTER D. HEAD served as President of Rotary International in 1939-40. An educator for more than a half century, he is now executive director of the Area Development Association for Hackensack, N. J., and a Rotarian of Teaneck, N. J. . . . PRAKASH C. JAIN is a correspondent for the New York (N. Y.) *Daily News* in New Delhi, India. His freelance work appears in many journals in the U.S.A. and Canada. . . . Californian THOMAS RISCHE carried newspapers as a boy, later obtained a journalism degree at the University of Nebraska, now is a reporter-photographer for the *Torrance Herald*. His wife is a teacher, his hobby is do-it-yourself work, his hope is to write a book that becomes a best-seller.



Head

When ROTARIAN BYRON C. SHARPE, of Glencoe, Ill., talked with ELLIOTT McCLEARY, Assistant Editor of this Magazine, about ham radio, he spoke familiarly of Europe, a part of the world he has twice visited. A lawyer, he has a college-age son and a married son, also a "ham," who writes and directs New York television shows. . . . EVAN CHARLES is the *nom de plume* of a New York magazine editor.



Rische

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IN FLANDERS FIELDS THE POPPIES BLOW BETWEEN THE CROSSES ROW ON ROW

THESE moving lines will be quoted as long as the world observes Veterans Day on November 11, for they epitomize a people's homage to her heroic war dead. Yet few of us know anything of the man who wrote *In Flanders Fields*, and many would be surprised to learn that he was only an amateur part-time poet—and a Canadian.

John McCrae was born in 1872 in Guelph, Ontario. He received a medical degree from the University of Toronto in 1910, after fighting with British forces in the South African Boer War.

Young Dr. McCrae didn't practice medicine very long before he was off to fight again. He'd served in the Canadian artillery in Africa, so when World War I broke out he volunteered for artillery service again.

McCrae sailed for France in September, 1914, and soon found himself in the thick of battle. Repulsed at the Marne, the Germans had retreated to a defensive line of high ground east of the French village of Ypres. As Winter approached, the Germans made another effort to break the Allied defenses and reach the English Channel, but they were repulsed after bitter fighting.

When the Spring of 1915 came, the Germans revived these efforts to end the war quickly by sealing

By EVAN CHARLES

France off from England, but their advance was checked by the Canadians.

McCrae, a devout man, attended front-line services on Easter Sunday. Afterward he wrote in a letter: "If the dead rise not, we are of all men the most miserable."

By this time the young Canadian had been transferred to medical service, though he remained at the front with his artillery outfit. Unofficially, though, he continued to spend almost as much time at the firing-line observation post as at his medical station.

As the weather improved that Summer, the struggle around Ypres became more and more savage. "We have been in the most bitter of fights," McCrae wrote. "For 17 days and nights none of us have had our clothes off. . . . In all that time, gunfire never ceased for 60 seconds. . . . The men are worthy of all praise that can be given."

A lieutenant colonel now, the Canadian tended a continuous stream of wounded. "My clothes were sadly bloody," he said. It was during this period McCrae began to pen the lines of his most

famous poem, *In Flanders Fields*.

He had sold an occasional poem to a magazine in years past. This one he mailed to Britain's *Punch*, and it was printed in the issue of December 8, 1915.

Meantime McCrae had been sent to work at a field hospital at Boulogne on the French channel coast. There he remained as the war dragged on.

In Flanders Fields attracted no great attention at first. In fact, *Punch* misspelled the author's name when listing him in its annual index!

Eventually, though, it became accepted as "perhaps the most famous set of verses written in the English language during the Great War." It was reprinted in a collection of McCrae's poems published in 1919.

Unfortunately, however, McCrae did not live to see this volume. Even at a hospital miles from the front, conditions were hard. "Everyone is suffering and the men cannot keep warm," he wrote. "For my own part, I do not think I have ever been more uncomfortable."

His resistance gone and his strength growing steadily lower, McCrae fell ill with pneumonia in January, 1918, and died within two days. He was buried on a "sunny slope facing the sunset and the sea."

*In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.*

—John D. McCrae



John D. McCrae, a portrait by Fred Steffen

Private International Investment



\$ £ DM

WHEN we talk about the economic development of the world's "frontier countries," most of us tend to think of Government programs, with financial and technical aid from the United States, Canada, or Europe. The result is that we greatly underestimate the activities of private business and capital.

From the United States, Britain, and Germany over the past several years, the outflow of private investment capital has exceeded that of public investment capital, and it has been increasing in amount.

Precise and up-to-date figures are hard to come by, particularly in Britain and Germany, and such statistics as are available tend to load the dice against private investment. For instance, the U. S. Department of Commerce measures private U. S. investment abroad on a net basis, subtracting from net outflows of capital the proceeds brought home from U. S. investments abroad. This tells a lot about the effect of private foreign investment on the United States' balance of payments, but it doesn't begin to tell the contribution which private American investors are making to furnish capital in these other countries. Nor do these figures include the retained earnings of U. S. subsidiaries abroad which are plowed back into expanding enterprises. Yet these earnings are a very important part of the story.

Writing in *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* last year, two officers of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Emilio Collado and Jack F. Bennett, estimated that in 1955 "capital expenditures abroad by United States investors were about 5 billion dollars. These capital expenditures have been rapidly expanding and in 1956 were about two and a half times the amount of United States economic assistance abroad."

The authors calculated that in 1955 between 35 percent and 40 percent of the private capital outflow from the United States went

to the less developed countries—that is, went outside North America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. This figure, amounting to \$1,760,000,000, slightly exceeded the amount of American public economic assistance of all types given to underdeveloped countries in that year. And, whereas more than three-quarters of this private capital in 1955 was in the form of direct, long-term investment, much of the public investment went for "defense support" or in other forms not directly related to economic development.

Gross private investment from the United Kingdom overseas has greatly exceeded public development investment. It is estimated that private British investors sent annually about 616 million dollars abroad between 1951-53. Public economic investment by the United Kingdom in the best of those years amounted to only 152 million dollars.

GERMANS were allowed to resume investing abroad only in 1952. But the volume has increased yearly and German private investment in many underdeveloped countries is becoming comparable with that of the British. Between 1953 and 1955 the annual volume of such German investment abroad increased from 29 million to 108 million dollars.

It is not my purpose to downgrade the importance of public assistance for economic development. In some countries, particularly in Asia and the Middle East, public assistance from abroad is necessary to prevent economic collapse. Such is the case with Korea, Vietnam, and Formosa. And, where properly administered, foreign economic aid has played an important rôle in economic development.

The figures, however, do show that private international investment today amounts to much more than public international investment and is growing. This

t Dynamo for Underdeveloped Countries

is in the face of the political turmoil in the world and the general debasement of currencies through inflation and despite something less than full encouragement by many governmental authorities.

The figures, however, fail to touch on many aspects of what private international investment accomplishes. There are the new supplies of raw materials which private business has made available all over the world for the needs of industry in the United States and Europe and the markets it has opened up in the less developed areas for industrial goods. There are the changes brought about in the frontier countries by the creation of jobs, the training in skills of production, sales, and management. Often the establishment of a foreign enterprise stimulates the start or expansion of local business to furnish supplies and parts or to distribute the new products. Increasingly many of the foreign concerns are inviting local businessmen and other investors to join in with their capital and to take part in management.

I believe it is true that the technical assistance and the training, including the interchange of personnel between the operations in the less developed countries and the parent companies, are considerably more important than that furnished by public agencies.

In the broadest terms, private enterprise is helping to spread the concepts and practices of industry and commerce among people who wish the fruits of modern technology, but who are not sure how to procure them.

It has been private international investors who have found and developed the oil and iron ore, copper, and agricultural raw materials to feed the machines of the industrialized countries. The result has been a growing interdependence among the industrialized countries—Western Europe and Japan and, increasingly, the United States—and the underdeveloped countries.

Larger than public programs, this is the tried and true way of industrializing the frontiers.

By ROBERT L. GARNER

President of the International Finance Corporation since 1956, Mr. Garner had previously been Vice-President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a post he had held for nine years. To it he brought 28 years' experience in banking, finance, and industry. Born in Mississippi, he is a Vanderbilt University graduate, studied journalism at Columbia, was a World War II infantry captain.



Bachrach

But in view of the widespread notion that private international investment is concerned solely with taking things out of the ground in underdeveloped countries for the benefit of the industrial countries—with making the rich richer and the poor poorer—I wish to emphasize the other side of the story: the benefits which private international investment is bringing to the underdeveloped world. For private international investment is the tried and true way of carrying the Industrial Age into the frontiers.

It is easy for those of us born and brought up in industrial countries to forget how special are the conditions which have made modern industrialization possible. There needs be a considerable habit of saving and a body of people and institutions capable of putting savings productively to work. There must be the will and the ability to accept new concepts and practices, to learn new skills and to venture into untraditional activities. People must be willing to move from their accustomed homes into places of new activity.

Business and commerce must have opportunity to win rewards so as to attract the ambitious and the able. There must be recognition of the importance of education and training, not only in

techniques but in the broad sphere of management. There must be a code of laws and administration which afford reasonable stability and assurance to business in its contracts and its operations. There must be acceptance of the fact that profit is the legitimate reward for those who furnish useful goods and services; whose capital and efforts make jobs and create wealth.

The conditions I have suggested above reflect some of the requirements for economic growth in a free-enterprise society. Over the past centuries the greatest economic growth has been attained by such free societies. Beginning with the industrial revolution, which had its roots in 18th Century England, the dynamic force of private enterprise was largely responsible for the economic progress of Europe and North America, with its greatest demonstration in the United States. Now, however, it is being challenged by the concept of State enterprise, socialism, and, in its extreme form, Communism.

We have to recognize the substantial accomplishments in economic growth which the Communists have achieved, particularly since World War II. Starting from a very low level and with ruthless concentration on their objectives, their progress has been

relatively great and rapid. This has touched the imagination of many people throughout the world and has led them to overlook the fact that the Communists are merely trying to achieve the growth and the economic benefits which the free world first developed, and at the price of ruthless destruction of human values. They substitute the force of the police State in place of the incentives of free enterprise—the stick instead of the carrot.

But even the Communists are forced to recognize certain of the fundamentals of economic growth—the necessity to accumulate capital; that is, to produce more than is consumed in order to create the economic facilities: the railroads, the power, the factories. Because they must have savings they squeeze them out of their people.

The necessary mobility of labor is obtained by the various persuasions available to a police State.

They are forced to admit that profits, the difference between costs and what is obtained for the products, are necessary, even though such profits are gathered into coffers of the State rather than distributed among those whose efforts and savings produce them. Rich rewards and honors go to the party leaders, the managers, the skilled scientists and technicians. It is ironic that Communism's creed of "to each according to his needs" has produced a system where the gap between the pay of a workman and a manager is much wider than in Western Europe, Canada, of the United States. Communism, parading as the champion of the common man, is thus concentrating the rewards while the system of free enterprise distributes them much more widely among the workers in mill and office and farm.

Thus, even on an economic basis, the competitive free-enter-

prise system has proved its superiority, aside from the fact that Communism is attaining economic growth only through disregard of individual rights and freedoms and of the virtues of tolerance and human dignity.

It is now widely recognized that in its plan for dominating the world, Russian Communism is turning much of its energy to economic penetration. By barter trades, credits, technical assistance, construction contracts, and all manner of propaganda, it is seeking influence and power in the less developed areas. The Communists are much too clever to overlook the vital economic, political, and military values which lie in the immense populations and the rich resources of these areas. Control of them could well tip the scales of power between the Communist and free worlds.

After more than a decade of dealing with the problems of economic development around the world, I am convinced that the most powerful weapon at our command to thwart this Communist drive is the dynamic force of competitive free enterprise. As it begins to spread its benefits widely among the people—workers, managers, proprietors, consumers, investors—there is built up a resistance to any system which threatens to take over the economic, social, and political rights of individuals.

Thus I see free private enterprise as the best export from the more developed and the most valuable import into the less developed countries. It offers the mutual benefits which are the only sound basis for fair and permanent dealings.

No visitors to Latin America today can miss the dynamic effects of private international investment. There is the familiar story of Sears, Roebuck, which for a small capital investment in its stores in Brazil, Venezuela, and Mexico inspired a whole range of locally financed and locally managed manufacturing enterprises in these countries. There is Willys of Brazil, makers of the famous jeep and other vehicles, [Continued on page 55]

AN ISLAND IN A LAKE ON AN ISLAND IN A LAKE ON AN ISLAND



BUT WHERE? Where indeed, geographers of the world? Maybe "an island in a lake on an island in a lake on an island" occurs in many places on the earth, but this particular place is . . . named on page 4.



Illustration by
Bob Bonfils

George C. Hager, of Chicago, Ill., President of Rotary International in 1938-39, who died September 1, 1958.

THE two words which come immediately to mind when one attempts to appraise George Hager are: enthusiasm and loyalty.

George was a Southerner by birth, and although he spent nearly all his adult life in the U. S. North, he retained certain marks of his Southern upbringing: a capacity for radiating warm-hearted friendship, a meticulously courteous attitude toward all those with whom he came in contact, whether of high or low estate—and a bit of a Southern accent.

In 1927 George joined the Rotary Club of Chicago. From that point on, his rise in the organization was rapid—one could almost say spectacular. In 1929 he was chosen a member of the Board of Directors of the Club which had 600 members. In 1932 he was elected President. The following year at the Boston Convention he was elected a member of the Board of Directors of Rotary International—another proof of the high regard in which he was held by his fellow Rotarians.

In the following years, George Hager served on various Committees of Rotary International—Finance, Investment, Foundation, and Executive—and in 1938 he became a candidate for President of Rotary International. Those were the days just before the establishment of the Nominating Committee for President when the President was elected in a great contest at the Annual Convention. The locale in 1938 was San Francisco, the battle was keen, and George won out, serving as President of Rotary International in 1938-39.

It was a difficult period. Europe was in turmoil. Hitler had frowned on Rotary, and the Rotary Clubs of Germany had disbanded in the last days of '37. In the middle of George's year the Rotary Clubs of Italy took the same steps, and those in Czechoslovakia and all countries in the Eastern half of Europe followed suit. It seemed as if Rotary in many places was falling like a house of cards. There were even some who said that it had had its day and would, like many another organization before it, vanish from the earth.

George Hager

A Memory and Appreciation

By **WALTER D. HEAD**

President of Rotary International, 1939-40;
Rotarian, Teaneck, N. J.

Through all this—involving endless correspondence, conferences, and agonizing appraisal—George Hager remained clear headed and well poised. He was a man truly loyal to Rotary, and also one of deep emotion. What was happening to Rotary hurt him profoundly, but he never for a moment lost faith. Sitting with him, as I did frequently during that year, I have reason to know this, and I shall always honor him for it. "Never mind, Walter," he said to me on numerous occasions, "the truth is mighty and shall prevail. They can hurt Rotary, but they can't kill it; and after the storm is over, those who survive will see in Rotary and in the Rotary way the path to a better world—a world to live in."

A Past President of Rotary International in writing about George says, "It is a moderate statement to say his service was recognized and acclaimed by a whole body of District Governors and other Rotary officials who worked with him through the difficult times of '38-'39."

There are many other things about George Hager which I would like to say, and which I feel in justice to him should be said, but limitation of space will compel me to confine myself to two. The first was his remarkable ability to make himself *persona grata* with all sorts and conditions of men. Part of this was due to an unusual memory for names and faces. It was said of him, for example, that when he was President of the Rotary Club of Chicago he could recognize and call by name all 600 of its members. Another was his success among overseas Rotarians, especially those in South America. Maurice Duperrey, a European, was the first Rotary International President to make an extended visit to South America. George Hager was the first Rotary International President from North America to do so. He and his wife, Grace, soon succeeded in building up real enthusiasm for themselves and for Rotary. This—a major accomplishment—was due largely to the fact that they were recognized as *simpatico*, sincerely desirous of understanding the people of other lands and fitting themselves into their way of life. To this day there are many of the older generation of Latin-American Rotarians whose faces light up with a warm smile at the mention of George and Grace Hager.

And, finally, no account of George Hager would be complete without giving much credit to Grace. She was an ideal helpmate. She radiated charm; she was an ideal hostess and she was Johnny on the spot to help George when he was under stress. If Rotary owes much to George Hager, it owes no small part of it to his better half.

George Hager was a great friend, and a true Rotarian. He not only professed Rotary principles, he lived by them. After his death, Grace wrote to an old friend: "George loved Rotary. Next to his home, it was the greatest thing in his life, and if one could have taken an X ray of him. It would, I am sure, have shown a Rotary wheel inside his heart."

Rotary Exalts the

WHAT'S to become of the individual? What future has he?

The trend, as everyone can see, is away from him. The trend is toward the group. It is toward group thinking and group action. It is toward groupings of groups. It is toward collectivism of many sorts in most aspects of society in most countries.

And certainly the trend is toward bigness. Bigness in population, with the great "explosion" yet to come. Bigness in business, with greater armies of "organization men" producing more and more under fewer and fewer labels. Bigness in labor, with the giants merging and fewer leaders speaking for more members. Bigness in government, with ever-greater dependence upon it and ever-greater tribute to it.

What chance has individualism in the face of this? Can human dignity survive in a world which more and more exalts the group, the mass, the State, and which sees the big forever growing bigger?

I don't pretend to have the answers . . . but every week as I go to Rotary meetings I become surer that our own 9,950 Rotary Clubs in 110 countries are some of the most important training grounds of individualism on the globe.

Rotary exalts the man. Rotary chooses him with care, for his good character and for his leadership in his business or profession. It surrounds him with friends disposed to appreciate him, and to help him make the most of himself. It gives him a platform; it wants to hear his views. It gives him a job and free rein to do it. And through all this, and transcending it all, Rotary exposes a man to the ideal of service, an approach to daily living which calls upon the individual to act individually. Untold good works for humankind result. But the by-product—more effective, more responsible *individual* business and professional men—may be even more important.

The ideal of service. In my concept of Rotary it is the core, the genius, the one factor of our organization which sets it apart from all others. It largely explains, I think, why in its 53 years Rotary has readily passed through nearly all the barriers of race, creed, color, custom, and language which human beings everywhere have set up between and among themselves.

I do not in any way minimize the corporate, united activities of our Clubs or of other organizations. Immeasurable good has come from them. Nevertheless, Rotary primarily is not a "do-gooder" organization. I most strongly emphasize that the ideal of service mainly concerns the individual in his incorporeal duties, in his moral responsibilities as distinguished from his lawful responsibilities, in the intangible rather than the material. For the ideal of service, *thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to*

others, is an integral part of morals and virtues and ethics, and cannot be separated from them.

To me the ideal of service is a philosophy of life, a manner of living for the individual, which upholds the dignity of man and the integrity of the human being by the recognition of the responsibilities in life we each must assume as members of a decent society. This is the philosophy of life under which freedom is born, under which human rights are nourished, under which man lives rather than merely exists.

Some 20 years ago late in the 1930s, we found that Rotary with its ideal of service was not compatible with the aims of the political regimes which then held power in Germany, Italy, and Japan. Seeing this, Rotarians in those lands sadly dissolved their fellowships. We can take pride that Rotary in recent years has returned to those lands and flourishes there now more than ever before. Rotary has never existed in Russia, and does not exist anywhere behind the Iron Curtain. What is there about Rotary, about the ideal of service, about human rights and the sanctity of the individual, that seems undesirable to the leaders of the totalitarian State?

At the Havana Convention in 1940 Rotary recorded a most significant statement which then was and still is vitally pertinent, and I quote from that statement only a very small part:

Rotary is based on the ideal of service, and where freedom, justice, truth, sanctity of the pledged word, and respect for human rights do not exist, Rotary cannot live nor its ideals prevail. These principles, which are indispensable to Rotary, are vital to the maintenance of international peace and order and to human progress.

Rotary thereby clearly defined the very direct and necessary relationship of its ideal to morals and human rights. Though circumstances have changed, that expression is as vital today as it was yesterday and as it will be tomorrow. It is of utmost importance, in my opinion, that Rotary hold true to that course for there is no compromise.

The struggle between the exaltation of the State and the dignification of the individual is ages old—though never so universally obvious as now.

***In a world trending more and more
to group thinking and collectivism,
individualism needs encouragement
and finds it in 9,950 Rotary Clubs
pledged to the ideal of service.***

By WILLIAM C. RASTETTER, JR.
*Furniture Manufacturer; Past Director of Rotary International;
Rotarian, Fort Wayne, Ind.*

MAN

(Twenty years ago only 8 percent of the world population was dominated by Communism. Today 37 percent of the world population is dominated by Communism. At this rate, 20 years from now 66 percent of the world population would be dominated by Communism.) History records lesson after lesson that destruction is inevitable when individual man fails in his duties and responsibilities, that the great civilizations of the ages were destroyed from within by their own weaknesses, that wealth and power seem to breed softness in society. Human rights are a necessary adjunct to the dignity of man, but human rights are no divine right of man. To be enjoyed, these rights must be continually earned. They can never be separated from individual responsibilities.

I hold to the philosophy voiced some years ago by the great Albert Schweitzer that we are the keepers of our way of life. We can control our civilization, but only through the individual mind, not through the irresponsible forces of mass thinking and the mass illusions of false progress. To retain our blessings we must recognize the rights and duties of the individual in choosing between good and evil. We must exercise our personal responsibility in the realm of faith and morals. *The fundamental question we all must ask is not whether the proposition is promising or comfortable, but whether it is right or wrong.*

The task before us is to safeguard the integrity of the individual within the modern State, and to immunize him from bigness, and in so doing continue to assure for us and our children the blessings of freedom and human rights.

Our young people will believe to be right or wrong what we do and what we condone, not what we preach. We had better take stock of ourselves. As an individual parent, I cannot convince my youngsters that something is wrong if they see the very leaders of my generation doing it—and society condoning them. Can we blind ourselves to the evil of this inverse standard of values in our own society? Freedom is so dependent upon the integrity of the individual that in freedom there is no double standard in morals or decency or honesty. The problem we term "juvenile delinquency," for example, seems to me a warning that society has been sowing the seeds of self-destruction and is beginning to reap the harvest.

To live with ourselves in a world daily growing more complex demands far more individual responsibility than ever before—more responsibility of leadership. The ideal of service in its deepest implication. And when we serve this ideal we use the greatest power within the grasp of man, the power of giving himself.

Rotary exalts the man.



Illustration by Felix Palm

THERE are no telephone or telegraph lines connecting Canada's Arctic regions with the cities and towns of Southern Canada and the United States. Yet almost daily I hear men in all parts of the subpolar region talking by amateur short-wave radio to their friends and loved ones far to the south. These men are isolated from the rest of North America at weather stations, radar sites, military air bases, commercial airports; at fur posts, Royal Canadian Mounted Police stations, missions, and mines. They are the advance guard of a northward surging civilization which has rapidly opened the continent's northern frontier.

The Arctic, long Canada's unused frontier, is finally awakening. For generations the preserve of Eskimos, fur traders, and more recently the gold miner, its 1½ million square miles (about half the size of the continental United States) now hold new promise of oil, mineral, and commercial wealth.

The airplane has been the major instrument in pushing back this last frontier. Today transatlantic air liners ply the polar route between Europe and the West Coast of the United States and Canada. They refuel at Frobisher Bay, near the southern

CANADA'S AWAKENING NORTHLAND

A vast frontier holds new promise of great wealth.

By JAMES MONTAGNES



Prospectors and geologists fine comb Canada's Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, testing for oil and mineral wealth. Supplies are flown up to them regularly the year around.



Key men in Canada's move northward are weathermen at their instruments in distant outposts.

part of Baffin Island, opposite Greenland. Here a big airport is in the making, with facilities for daily handling of passengers and crews of big planes in case of bad weather. Near here are radar sites of the Distant Early Warn-

ing network and a United States Strategic Air Command base. Canada's two largest banks have opened branches here since the beginning of 1958.

Following the lead a few years ago of Scandinavian Air System in setting up a polar route from Los Angeles to Europe, refuelling at Winnipeg, Manitoba, three other air lines now fly between the West Coast and Europe, with stops for gas in the Arctic. Trans World Airlines and Pan American World Airways fly from Los Angeles to Europe, Canadian Pacific Airlines from Vancouver. All stop at Frobisher, where two big oil companies have established gasoline-storage facilities, bringing the fuel by ship during the

short Summer season. Other air lines are expected to follow suit, flying the North Polar route to link various parts of the Americas faster with all parts of Europe and Asia.

A decade ago there was little activity in Canada's Arctic regions. Major industry, as for 100 years before, was still fur. Some 7,000 Eskimos spread across the entire northland, and about 4,000 Indians, brought in prime furs to trading bases run by a number of companies, the largest of them the famous Hudson's Bay Company, which has been operating in this area since 1670.

Mining was beginning to show possibilities after discovery in 1930 of rich uranium-bearing ores

around Great Bear Lake. Those ores helped develop the first atomic bombs dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The mine at Port Radium on the shores of Great Bear Lake is still in operation, but other uranium properties have sprung up in Canada's northland south and east of Port Radium. Now nickel, copper, zinc, lead, gold, and iron deposits are also being developed in the Canadian Arctic, not far from the Arctic Circle.

The entire northland has been fine combed by prospectors and geologists from the ground and from the air. Potential mining developments have been mapped, are awaiting only propitious times for further work toward production.

Transportation is the major stumbling block. Distances are great. But Government officials have blueprinted transport needs of the area and already are starting roads into the southwestern area of the Northwest Territories to serve uranium, gold, and lead-zinc developments on the shores of Great Slave Lake.

These roads are planned to continue northward to Great Bear Lake and its mining potential, to go eastward to Eskimo Point on

the west coast of Hudson Bay. Another new road from mining properties in central Manitoba Province is planned to extend to mineral belts in the Northwest Territories.

Government planners have mapped possible sea routes among the Arctic islands and the mainland coast, following weather and ice surveys. These sea routes will link mining sites and fur posts and supply the defense bases now scattered through the region. Also mapped is a vast network of air routes to criss-cross the entire Arctic area, linking all defense bases, potential mining projects, and fur posts with each other and the rest of Canada and the U.S.A.

With the Cold War, the northland's military potentialities have been studied. There has been a speed-up in aerial surveys of the entire region—from the 60th parallel of latitude to the North Pole—by the Royal Canadian Air Force and commercial aerial-mapping organizations. Prior to this project little was known about the rocky interior of the mainland and the numerous bleak, wind-swept islands stretching northward to the Pole. Now tens of thousands of aerial photographs exist. From these come



In the hardrock mining country of northern Ontario, many of the men are "new Canadians" from European displaced-person camps.

good maps, showing the tricky water passages between the islands. In the past few years a number of Canadian and United States military and police vessels have threaded their way in both directions through the ice-filled channels from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the short route from Europe to Asia sought by explorers since Columbus.

The Canadian Government has embarked on a six-year aerial-photography project covering 500,000 square miles of the Arctic islands, a job which can be done only in the few months of Summer daylight, when aircraft will be able to take photos almost 22 hours a day. Three commercial aerial-photography firms have contracted to do the survey at a cost of over 6 million dollars.

Aerial photographs already taken of the Arctic, studied under stereoscopes, reveal numerous mineral-bearing geological formations. On Baffin Island, for example, coal and iron outcroppings have been spotted from these photographs; geologists sent into the spots have taken samples of rich deposits. Little work has been done as yet with diamond drills and no estimate has been made to date of the depth of these deposits. But the potential is there awaiting transportation development.

Ground studies have revealed oil, nickel, and copper deposits on

On Baffin Island, midpoint for air liners flying polar routes between the U. S. West Coast and Europe, is this refuelling station at Frobisher Bay. A modern airport is under way.



Photos: Fed News

a number of other Arctic islands. Mainland areas on both the east and west coasts of Hudson Bay also have shown vast mineral potential. A great deal of work is being done there by mining companies financed not only by Canadians, but also by American, British, German, Swiss, and Belgian mining interests.

Although Canada has been slow in developing its Arctic wealth, Canadian Government officials are enthusiastic about future prospects. The Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs, R. G. Robertson, recently forecast in Ottawa that oil and gas from the most northern Arctic area, Ellesmere Island, may find an economic outlet in Europe. Geological surveys have shown a great oil potential under the island's snow-covered mountains. Robertson envisages a pipeline under the Arctic waters of Davis Strait carrying the oil to the west coast of Greenland, where tankers could take the oil aboard for delivery to Western Europe. Canada's Arctic islands could free Europe from economic dependence upon the troubled Middle East.

Shortly after the end of World War II, Canada and the United States jointly established weather stations on many of the Arctic



Eskimos and Royal Canadian Air Force men help unload a supply plane on Victoria Island in the Arctic. Friendly and industrious, Eskimos are keeping pace with advancements.

islands, even to within a few hundred miles of the North Pole. Airplanes supply these weather stations the year around, and some of them receive ship supplies during the short Summer season. Radio keeps them in daily

contact with meteorological headquarters in Toronto.

In the last five years two vast radar warning networks have been built by Canada and the United States in the sub-Arctic region, from Pacific to Atlantic Coasts. Thousands of workers who never expected to see the long Arctic days and long Arctic nights have labored to build the stations at high wages. Now the watch posts are in operation, manned by men from far to the south, on the alert 24 hours a day.

The sparsely inhabited sub-Arctic is being used as a test site for guided missiles. Near Churchill, on the west coast of Hudson Bay, new types of rockets are tried out for ballistic and meteorological research at a joint Canadian-U. S. military station. Also near-by, both countries operate a joint base to study cold-weather military equipment and test aircraft in cold-weather operations.

Churchill came into prominence about 30 years ago when a railway was completed from Winnipeg to the Hudson Bay port, where some 250 years earlier French and British fought for fur-trading rights. When the rail-

Yellowknife, population 3,000, is the center of the Northwest Territories' richest gold-mining region. It is located 300 miles south of the Arctic Circle.



Photos: (top) National Defense Photo; (above) Canadian Pacific Ry.

way was completed in 1929, grain elevators were built at the terminus. Since then grain has been exported from the Western prairies to Europe via Churchill.

During the short Summer season when Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits are comparatively free of ice, the route is 1,000 miles shorter than the conventional trip via the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. In recent years more and more ships have been using the northern route to Churchill. A daily aerial ice patrol is maintained by the Canadian Government during the season to keep ship captains accurately posted on ice conditions.

Many of the Eskimos, who formerly lived precariously on the

proceeds of the hunt, are now employed at military, police, and fur posts at regular salaries, and live on store food and clothing. Even those on remote islands, who still hunt fur-bearing animals, come in for some work at these new outposts of civilization. To them the airplane is a regular means of transportation, the helicopter is no novelty. They have found a sudden demand for their soapstone and walrus-tusk ivory sculpture work as the thousands of workmen, scientists, airmen, commercial pilots, and miners seek souvenirs to bring south. At the same time the Government is increasing medical and educational aid for the Eskimos, and is supplying them with the same Social

Security benefits of their fellow Canadians living far to the south. Intelligent, industrious, and friendly, the Eskimos try to meet the changing pace of the northward trend of civilization.

A Government official a few years ago told me he had asked some Eskimos at a remote fur post for some fox teeth. Supplied with a few pounds of these teeth hurriedly gathered together, the official forgot about his request. When he returned to the post a year later, the Eskimos showed they had not forgotten the request. They were sure the white man wanted these fox teeth for some purpose. A mountain of teeth awaited the Government official on his return trip!

Rotary Answers the Call of the North

NEARLY all of Canada's 16 million people live in a belt 250 miles wide paralleling the Canadian-U. S. border. Thus, that is where you find nearly all of Canada's 342 Rotary Clubs and 17,800 Rotarians. But Canadians are pushing north in their land, as James Montagnes reports in the accompanying article, and Rotary is moving northward with them. Canada, by the way, is the second-largest national area on earth. Only Russia beats it in size.

The northernmost Rotary Club in Canada is in Peace River, Alberta, a farming and oil-producing community located 500 miles above the international border and some 700 miles below the Arctic Circle. It is the administrative center of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for northern Alberta. Its Rotary Club, organized in 1952 with 25 charter members, now has 41 on its roster. Its "Rotary Park" on the banks of the Peace River is a well-landscaped site set amid the area's rugged beauty.

Also in Alberta's north country is the Rotary Club of Fairview, 35 miles southwest of Peace River and connected with it by a hard-surfaced road. Rotary entered this farming community of 1,200 people in 1955, with the Peace River Club as its sponsor. Nearby, too, in Alberta's northland is the 67-man Rotary Club of Grande Prairie.

Far north of the population belt in British Columbia is Dawson Creek, located near the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Since 1951 its Rotary Club has been instilling its town's pioneer spirit with the Rotary spirit of fellowship and service. Southwest of Dawson Creek are several other Rotary Clubs in sparsely settled areas of British Columbia. One is in the coastal town of Kitimat, site of a huge hydro-

electric-power plant around which the town sprang up. The Rotary Club of Kitimat is now in its second year.

In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Rotary's growth is similarly headed northward as new towns rise in the wake of industrial advancement. The Rotary Club of Meadow Lake, 356 miles north of the U. S. border, is Saskatchewan's most northerly Rotary Club. The town is the starting point of rail service between the North's timber and fur regions and the South's populous centers. Flin Flon, in Manitoba, was in the vanguard of Rotary's advance northward in Canada with the formation of a Rotary Club there some 20 years ago. A mining town, it was no more than a digging site in the '20s.

It was a northward expansion in 1910 that brought Rotary to Canada from the United States. That year a Club was organized in Winnipeg, Manitoba, making the Rotary movement

international. Soon other Canadian cities welcomed Rotary—Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal—to spark a steady growth across the nation. In the Eastern Provinces, Rotary has not yet moved far northward; however, extension efforts in the region are in that direction. Today Canada is preceded in number of Clubs only by the United States, England, Brazil, and Australia.

Four Canadians have served as President of Rotary International: the late E. Leslie Pidgeon, of Winnipeg, in 1917-18; Dr. Crawford C. McCullough, of Fort William, Ontario, 1921-22; the late John Nelson, of Montreal, in 1933-34; and the late Arthur Lagueux, of Quebec, Quebec, in 1950-51. On Rotary's Board of Directors every year is a Canadian; Glen W. Peacock, of Calgary, is this year's Director from Canada.

It was during Director Peacock's year as District Governor in Alberta that the Rotary Club of Fairview was organized. "As Canada pushes back its frontier," he then predicted, "Rotary will move deeper and deeper into our northland. Cold weather and bad roads are no match for the Rotary spirit."



A Family of COSTA RICA



HOW ROTARIANS LIVE

Cornelia, Julia Marta, and Miguel enjoy a visit from Rose Marie de Mueller, one of Miguel's 11 children from two marriages, and two of the 16 Castro grandchildren. Five children are married; some are in the U.S.A.

Meet the Castros of San José, remarkable citizens of a remarkable land.

SPANISH colonizers, seeking riches told of by Columbus, are said to have named the land "rich coast" — Costa Rica. The name is still a good one, although most of Costa Rica's one million citizens are neither very rich nor extremely poor. The gold which attracted Columbus remains the country's leading mineral. But bananas, coffee, cocoa, and abacá (hemp) fiber now support the economy of the well-favored mountain republic.

Peaceful, hard-working, progressive—these are words often used to describe Costa Ricans, who are understandably proud of their high literacy rate (80-85 percent), the quality of their coffee, their superb climate, and the fact that they abolished their army in 1950—so that the only armed force in the country consists of 1,000 policemen and 700 coast

guardsmen. Descended from hardy Spanish settlers who staked out small land holdings which they worked themselves, in the absence of a sizable native Indian labor supply, Costa Rica's homogeneous population is industrious and enlightened.

Typical of the leaders who have made Costa Rica what it is today is Miguel Angel Castro Carazo, family man, educator, one of the 150-some members of its five Rotary Clubs. As operator of a business school, he has helped thousands to establish their lives in business and industry. As a Rotarian, he has aided reforms in fields ranging from agriculture to hospitalization.

His home is San José, capital and only large (220,000) city of the republic, located on the partially completed Pan-American Highway. The modern

metropolis stands in a fertile 19-by-40-mile cup in the mountains known as the "Land of Eternal Spring" where coffee is king and 75 percent of Costa Rica's population lives. Instead of the 82-degree average of the humid banana, cacao, and abacá-growing coastal areas, San José enjoys a year-round average 65-67 degrees.

Miguel Angel—as everyone calls him—was born in San José 65 years ago, the son of a printer in the shop of a leading newspaper. He studied public accounting at the Lyceum of San José and took U. S. and Cuban home-study courses. At only 16 he became chief accountant for the largest San José bank, later worked as a bank clerk in New York and New Orleans. He managed the largest import house in the country. He managed the Costa Rican air lines. He was sent by his Government through all the Central American Republics to organize a coffee project of mutual interest, then served as auditor of the Costa Rican Railways.

In 1936 he opened the business school which bears his name, and which today is the largest in Costa Rica. He evolved a system of highly individualized instruction, wrote 14 textbooks and all the home-study courses administered by the school, which now has a total enrollment of 1,200.

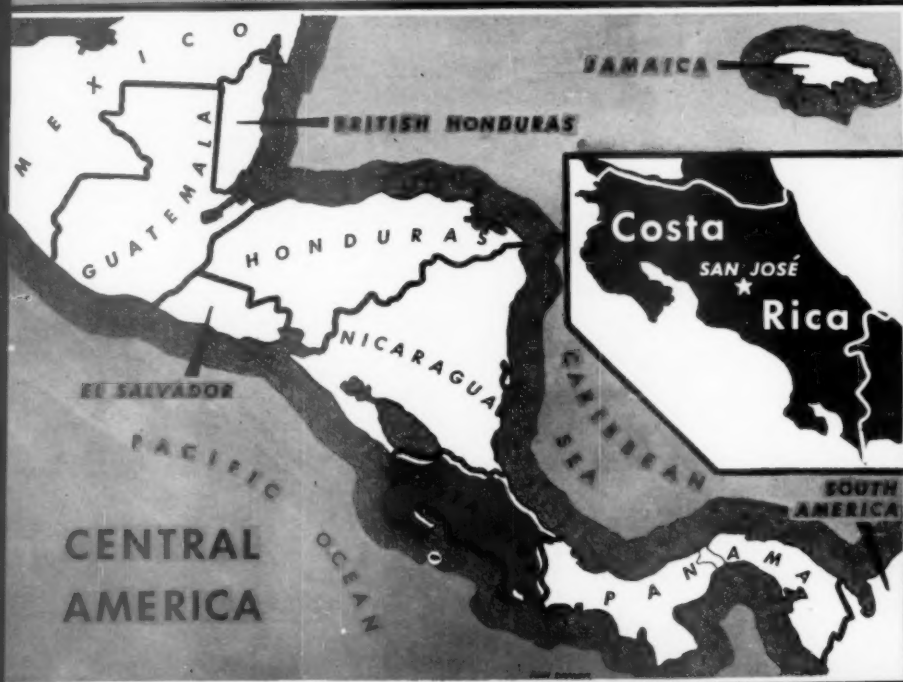
Miguel Castro (as is the Spanish custom, Miguel usually appends his mother's family name, Carazo, to his surname) has a family of 11 children, five of whom are married. Cornelia is his second wife. Their adobe home, built around a patio, contrasts with the severely designed school facing it across the street, and serves to emphasize the differing patterns—of gracious living and businesslike efficiency—which characterize urban Costa Rican life.



The rim of the near-by, dormant volcano Irazú makes a perfect picnic spot for photographer Kurt Severin, Miguel, and their guide. Most of Costa Rica is 3,000 to 6,000 feet in altitude.



An occasional look at his stamp collection is the extent of Miguel's hobby activity these days. Admiring an unusual specimen with him are his sons Rodrigo and Alvaro.



Photos by
Kurt Severin
from Three Lions



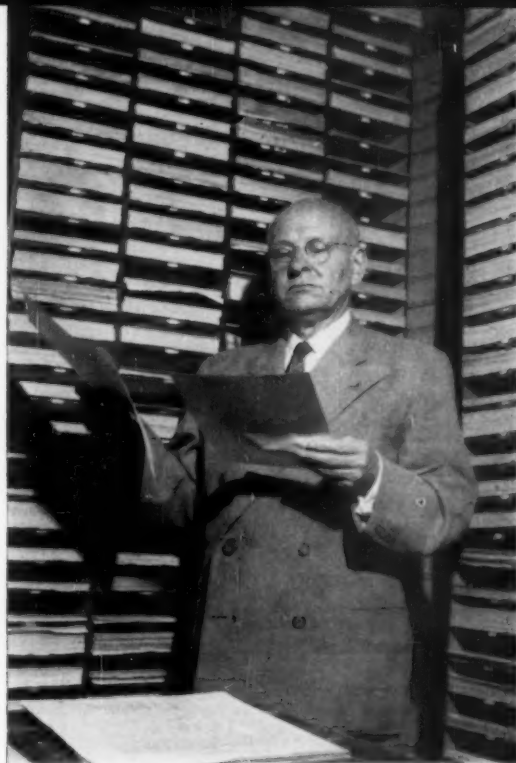
Leprosy patients at Asilo las Mercedes hear a cheering talk from Miguel, who frequently visits the institution which Rotary action helped to modernize. . . . On a Sunday (left) the Castros and daughter visit Our Lady of Los Angeles shrine in the old capital, Cartago.



HARD work is a habit for the Castros, four of whom—Miguel Angel, Cornelia, daughter Julia Marta, and son Rodrigo—help in the administration of the Castro Carazo business school. The school is open at night for the benefit of working people, many of whom bring practical problems to their teachers for solution, and for many years Miguel Angel has written and supervised home-study courses that go out all over Central America, to Mexico and Venezuela. When not managing his school or instructing classes, he is always busy on other projects. He publishes a magazine for the prevention of blindness and edits a student paper called *Rumbos Fijos*. He takes a special interest in the formerly outmoded, understaffed, and dilapidated Asilo Las Mercedes for leprosy victims, which Rotarians have helped to change into a modern hospital with a successful record of treatment.

Only on week-ends can he dedicate himself fully to his family with an outing or picnic at one of the many beauty spots which have made Costa Rica a magnet for tourists.

The Castro Carazo business school is owned and managed by Miguel Castro. Working students fill its classrooms at night.



The founder of the school inspects part of his extensive home-study courses, all of which are written by him. Correspondence students all over Central America, Mexico, and Venezuela help swell total school enrollment to 1,200.

Stopwatch in hand, Miguel times a typing class. Founded in 1936, Castro Carazo has grown to become the largest of Costa Rica's 15 business schools.



A FAMILY OF COSTA RICA (CONTINUED)



An expert on accounting and accounting machines, Miguel Castro lectures frequently. Here he addresses a group of accountants.



Pictures of George Washington and Paul Harris hang on the wall of the office where school president Castro dictates letters to his daughter-secretary, one of several members of the family on the staff. He takes time from desk work to instruct several major classes.

SINCE 1941, Miguel Castro has been a member of the Rotary Club of San José, a group whose good influence reaches far. Costa Rica is a small country in which prominent citizens have roots and relations in every phase of business and government, a fact the Club has employed to further many public-welfare projects. Occasionally, each member of the Club has brought one public servant to a meeting involving important reform plans, and the occasions proved informal, efficient approaches to the very heart of the matter. Similarly, the 31-year-old Club was able to play an important part in the establishment of a new tuberculosis hospital, in the modernization of an inadequate leper hospital, and in the organization of an effective campaign to combat venereal diseases. At present the 47 Rotarians of San José, backed up by the four other Clubs in the country, are advocating a Government reforestation program plus an immediate fight against the spreading of the Mediterranean fly, which has invaded the country and already caused much damage to citrus crops. To these discussions, Miguel, a Past District Governor, Past RI Ibero-America Extension Committeeman, and Past Rotary Information Counselor, lends precision, cheerfulness, and a knowledge of his country's problems and opportunities.

Miguel inspects a coffee plant for Mediterranean-fly damage, later attends a special meeting of San José Rotarians to discuss battle plans against the pest that has hurt the citrus, now threatens the nation's most important crop.



Famous for his works on regional archaeology is Jorge A. Lines, here exhibiting a good find. He is a scholar, writer, a longtime member of San José Rotary.



The tree in the center of this 58-foot-diameter Rotary wheel was planted when the concrete monument was dedicated in 1944 upon the occasion of a District Conference held in San José. With Rotarian Castro are Rotary Club President Dr. Gustavo Rey Alvarez, Minister of Uruguay to Costa Rica; 1957-1958 President Juan Edgar Picado; Moisés Herrera.



Plain Talk about THE

WHEN the history of the 20th Century is compiled, the chapter on service clubs will undoubtedly offer an appraisal of Rotary's contribution to humanity. What will it say about The Rotary Foundation?

Will it say, yes, the Foundation got off to an excellent start, but it failed to go into orbit because of too little support? Will it condemn Rotary International for having launched a truly great idea to develop goodwill and international understanding—with too small a booster charge?

There isn't a Rotarian anywhere in the 110 countries in which the Rotary wheel is known who has not heard about The Rotary Foundation. Most of them have made an initial contribution of \$10 or its equivalent to the Foundation. Yes, and most of them have seen at least one major product of the Foundation: a fine upstanding young man or woman, a Rotary Foundation Fellow who has gained a new vision of international goodwill.

But has Mr. Rotarian taken the next step? Has he thought of the possibilities of making the Foundation so strong financially that it can do a real job of meeting the objective of the Foundation, particularly with respect to its program of Rotary Foundation Fellowships?

It is now 11 years since the Foundation received its great impetus in a world-wide effort to memorialize Rotary's Founder, Paul P. Harris. During these years the major project of the Foundation has been its Fellowships. At first only a handful of students could be exchanged between countries for a year's schooling and living among the people of those lands. Currently the Foundation is strong enough to send 126 students on an annual pilgrimage abroad so they may bring their way of life and thinking to the country in which they study, and then return

home with an understanding of that country. Turn back to your October issue of *THE ROTARIAN* and look at the pictures of these 126 young people.

Rotary Foundation Fellowships have been awarded to 1,073 students from 64 countries at a total cost of \$2,700,000 since 1947. Much of this fine program—in fact, almost all of it—has been financed through the basic idea launched at the time of the death of Paul Harris: namely, that Rotary Clubs should seek

to become 100 percent contributors to the Foundation by each member subscribing \$10.

This program has provided the Fellowships to date and in addition has established a fund of approximately 3 million dollars. Annual receipts are now amounting to \$500,000 and annual expenditures are about half that amount. Thus the corpus of the Foundation is being increased at the rate of only about \$250,000 a year.

How long can this growth continue? How effective will be the program if new sources of funds are not uncovered? Is it not true that the major financing plan—namely, the \$10 individual membership gift—will slow down as more and more Clubs reach the 100 percent status? Far too many Clubs cease to think about the

Foundation when they have attained that 100 percent rating and they therefore fail to remind the members of the continuing financial needs of The Rotary Foundation.

These are serious considerations, in my opinion, and answers must be found.

If The Rotary Foundation is to maintain its program of international Fellowships on a scale that will make Rotary known in future centuries for its contribution to world-wide goodwill and international understanding, Rotary must set its Foundation sights higher.

By **WILBUR V. LEWIS**



Chairman of The Rotary Foundation Committee of Rotary International, Wilbur Lewis heads a plastic-fabricating company in Kansas City, Kans. He was a United States Army officer in the Second World War, is active in Boy Scouting.

Rotary Foundation Week

November 9-15

How to Celebrate It

1. Feature an address by a current or past Rotary Foundation Fellow at a Club meeting the week of November 9-15. Names and addresses of past Fellows appear in the publication *Where Are They Now?* ... Or have one of your own members discuss The Rotary Foundation, leaving time for questions.

ROTARY FOUNDATION

A fund which is capable of producing out of its own earnings a sum equal to the present annual expenditure appears to be a minimum requirement. This means that the corpus must be increased to somewhere near 15 million dollars. Such a fund would have an earning capacity which would assure continued Foundation Fellowships regardless of the threat of declining individual membership contributions.

How can we raise this large fund if we have been able to accumulate only a fifth of that amount in the past 11 years?

Every District must, in my opinion, have an active Rotary Foundation Committee which will constantly remind Rotarians that the Foundation now has three special large areas of giving, recognized by awards to the individual. They are (1) the \$1,000 Paul Harris Award, (2) the \$500 Honorary Fellow of the Foundation Award, (3) the \$100 to \$500 Memorial Gift Award.

The District Committee should remember that every District has within its membership a few Rotarians who would gladly become Sustaining Members to the Foundation with \$100-a-year donations. The Committee must find these Rotarians and sell them on the idea of adding their names to the Sustaining Membership list which was started in the last Rotary year.

Many District Committees will want to follow a plan similar to that developed by District 745 last year.* The 2,412 Rotarians in that District were asked to pledge \$10 each, to be paid in annual installments, to the Foundation. A total of \$27,000 was pledged. All these Clubs had achieved the 100 percent rating prior to making this effort in a special campaign.

The District Committee, working with the Club

* See *Coats Off for the Foundation*, THE ROTARIAN for November, 1957.

Foundation Committee, has one more important money-raising source that has been overlooked in most instances. We need to reach intimately into the minds and hearts of hundreds—yes, thousands—of Rotarians who have only faintly recognized the meaning of the Foundation. We need to persuade these Rotarians that within their grasp lies a great opportunity. Through their gifts they can ensure that more and more young people, who will be the

mature men and women of tomorrow's world, will have an opportunity to sharpen their understanding of people in other lands through the Fellowships awarded by The Rotary Foundation.

The Foundation needs bequests of substantial sums of money. The District Committee should make it known throughout its District that the Foundation can be, and should be, remembered in personal wills and insurance policies. Rotarians can often influence large corporation gifts to the Foundation, and such gifts should be actively solicited. Through these benefactions and corporation gifts it will be physically possible within a reasonable number of years to boost the Foundation to a financial structure capable of guaranteeing Fellowships on the scale envisioned by those who saw

it as a really great memorial to the idea of friendship and helpfulness lived by the late Paul Harris.

We must cease to believe we have done our part when we have made an initial small contribution to the Foundation. Every Rotarian, being proud of his Rotary Foundation, should contribute each year to the success of it.

The 1,073 Foundation Fellows have shown the soundness of the investment.

It is time to stop just collecting funds for the Foundation. It is time to start an active Rotary Foundation promotion effort.

The time has come, in the author's opinion, for Rotarians to set their aim five times higher than it now is . . . and build a fund large enough to reach even greater goals, all out of earnings. Your letter of comment on this proposal will be welcome.—Editors.

2. Arrange with a local radio or television station for an interview between a Foundation Fellow—current or past—and a Rotarian. Or make the aims and achievements of the Foundation the topic of a radio or television conversation for a panel of Club members. Publicize the Week in local papers.

3. Show *The Great Adventure* motion picture at the local high school or college. This 16-mm. sound film may awaken the interest of potential candidates for Foundation Fellowships. Invite potential investors in the Foundation to attend the performance. Contact District Governor for date.

4. Seek large donations to The Rotary Foundation from non-Rotarians, as well as corporate contributions from local firms and institutions. (Some organizations have budget provision for such gifts.) Invite Club members to continue to support the Foundation with individual gifts of one dollar or more a year.

Jaipur Blushes in Oleander Pink

*Filled with the riches of the past
is this city built by maharajas.*

By PRAKASH C. JAIN



Buildings in old Jaipur City are fretted with balconies and latticed windows, and many are topped by domes, towers, and turrets that are trimmed in gold.

JAIPUR CITY is a flaming dream—a fantasy in rose pastel, an extravaganza in sandstone, a romantic ornament, an aesthetic experience. There is no place in the world quite like it, even though Kipling long ago called it “a big bewildering practical joke.”

Like Kyoto, Paris, or even Washington, D. C., it is the city itself which is more beautiful than its individual buildings. But even more beautiful than the city are its graceful, elegant people, a fact I realized as soon as I had stepped from the railroad station.

Hundreds of women, dressed in azure or purple pleated skirts, low-necked bodices, and golden-yellow jonquil mantles, squatted as they talked to their sun-tanned men. Heavy silver armbands and glass and ivory bangles jingled on their arms, and veils covered the faces of many, serving to make the attractive even more alluring. A sinister-looking man with his turban wrapped in innumerable swirled loops sat twirling his mustache. A good-looking youth laughed as he talked with a companion. A woman, though her face was covered, suckled her baby with open bosom.

Situated in a network of rocky hills and passes, Jaipur City is 191 miles southwest of Delhi, India (site of the 1958 Asia Region-

al Conference of Rotary International, November 21-24), and 150 miles west of the famous Taj Mahal. Until Indian independence, it was the capital of Jaipur State, one of the 22 principalities that formed the former Rajputana agency. In the wake of the consolidation of India from 560-odd States and Provinces into fewer, larger units, Jaipur City, on March 30, 1949, was declared the capital of the 130,207-square-mile Rajasthan Union. In 1956, under a reorganization of India into 14 States and six Territories, the Rajasthan Union became the 132,300-square-mile State of Rajasthan. Since then, Jaipur City has made giant strides. It has been the site of many international conferences, and averages 20,000 tourists from abroad each year.

Jaipur, which literally means “City of Victory,” is on the boom and is expanding in all directions. Planned originally for only 40,000 people, in 1941 it had 175,810; in 1957, 400,000. Almost a complete new city has sprung up beside the old. Everywhere you find men and women carrying bricks, stones, lime, and mortar, climbing wobbly scaffoldings, sprinkling water on newly built walls.

But it is the old city which has the real color. The town, founded in 1728 by a mathematically

mindful maharaja, Sawai Jai Singh II, looks a model of planning. Its avenues and boulevards, cutting each other at right angles, are broader (111 feet wide) and straighter than those conceived for Paris 130 years later.

And it is pink. Jai Singh's grandson issued a fiat that all construction in the capital should be oleander pink; so the entire large metropolis has street after street of painted pastel pink facades flanked by palaces of Oriental fantasy.

Most of the buildings are of the same height. The horizontal lines formed by terraces, cornices, and ledges often run unbroken from one building to another, and often all the buildings seen from a single point have a horizontal and vertical unity that makes the city seem a single composition.

Each house is fretted with balconies and latticed windows, and many are crowned by domes, towers, and turrets trimmed in gold, reflecting the sun and creating a fairylend setting for this ancient home of Rajput princes.

In the heart of the city is the Hawa Mahal (Hall of the Winds), a nine-story example of architectural exuberance. From its top stories the women of the Maharaja's harem, without being seen, could peer through pierced



In the center of the city is the Chandra Mahal (Palace of the Moon) of the Maharaja. An appointed governor took his place.



Photos: Jaipur Directorate of Public Relations

A new city is growing up beside the old, but even the modern buildings, like this one in new Jaipur, keep to the ancient pattern.

screens, down upon the crowds in the streets and view festivals and parades.

Beyond it to the north is a rugged height topped by the walled Tiger Fort. Here, according to tradition, is the repository of the ancient treasures of the Jaipur kings, with row after row of subterranean vaults containing invaluable diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and bricks of gold. On other sides there are lesser heights with smaller forts.

In Jaipur it seems that every stone speaks a story and every gust of wind tells a tale. Consider the names of buildings: Chandra Vilas (where the Moon God frolics) restaurant; Mani Mahal (palace of gems); Shish Mahal (palace of mirrors); Manak Chowk (courtyard of rubies); Badal Mahal (cloud palace). Look at the spacious, clean-swept roads and you find Hindu temples constructed right in the middle of the bazaars and young Brahmins with their torsos girdled with ritual cords, wielding huge trays of flames, tinkling small silver bells, and chanting litanies. Gaze at the traffic, consisting of autos, pony carts, men-driven *samlors*, occasionally a caravan of camels with heads seemingly motionless at the ends of long, undulating necks, and the ever-present cows

mingling freely with men. Look at the shops, where well-fed *Marwari Seths* (rich merchants) sit before piles of coins or bags of grain, or where commercial artists produce variegated calico prints, brass enamels, ivory inlays, papier mâché, wood carvings, and exquisite sculptures.

Jaipur is famous for its sculp-

tors and artists, but even more for its conspicuous and well-stocked jewelry stores. In the surrounding area are a large number of mines producing amethysts, garnets, aquamarines, topazes, peridots, and emeralds. The city has 15,000 gem cutters; Jaipur settings are thought by many to be the best in India.

On display in the jewelry shops are many ivory figures—long-tusked elephants, many-splendored Hindu gods and goddesses, and antiques like bejewelled swords and daggers and ancient Rajasthani paintings.

The tourist-shopper must have his wits about him, however, for Jaipur is a center of business acumen and prices are arrived at by haggling. A great many of the biggest Indian tycoons—Birla, Dalmia, Goenka, Potdar, Jaipuria, Chamaria, Singhanian, Seksaria—hail from this area.

Every street corner, it appears, is a rendezvous for the love-stricken or the devout. Rajasthan's prettiest damsels sell flowers on the streets—separately or woven into garlands—and the devout spread bags and bags of grain for thousands of tame pigeons. Loud-speakers blare forth Mira's songs of love for Sri Krishna (India's god of love), and snakecharmers obtain eerie

At the Amber Kali temple in the hills near the city, a Brahmin beats an ornate silver drum as thousands worship the god Kali.



music from hollowed-out gourds.

From a distance comes the sound of drums beating and bugles sounding. It is a marriage procession with all its pomp and grandeur and ceremony. Decorated carriages and palanquins carry the bride and her party, while flower-bedecked and caparisoned white horses bear the groom and his friends. Someone is tossing coins to scrambling urchins. Behind march brocaded feudal lords, dignified despite their recent disenfranchisement.

I come back to my hotel. Its name is "Jai Mahal" (victory palace) and was formerly the residence of Jaipur premiers. I sit on a three-inch-thick red carpet, recline cross-legged on a Turkish pillow, and eat delicious Indian food—though I also could have chosen American, English, Continental, or Russian cuisine.

No visitor to Jaipur should miss Amber, an 18th Century maharaja's fortress palace—six miles away from Jaipur, in the hills. For a fee of \$6 my hotel manager arranges transportation for me: a steel-gray elephant in gaudy trappings and with pink floral designs painted on trunks and ears. Together with three other tourists I cling to the sides of the howdah as we lurch toward the temple and palaces of Amber.

I see the temple of the goddess Kali—consort of Shiva and personification of death and pestilence. An armed sentry stands guarding the silver portals. No leather is allowed inside, so I must remove my belt and shoes. Thousands are worshipping the vermilioned and blackened stone statue of Kali; a Brahmin beats a large silver drum.

Near-by is a beautiful labyrinthian palace with courtyards, women's quarters, halls of private and public audience, chambers of mirrors, and cloistered hanging gardens. In the corridors one's image is reflected from a million fragments of carbuncular mirrors. Stained glasses and frescoes depict love scenes from the life of Krishna. The ivory-tipped sandalwood doors still emit a pungent fragrance. From every window the visitor sees the grayish-tan, sparsely vegetated hills, crowned

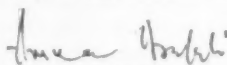
with forts and crenellated walls. The ruins of an ancient town nestle on the slope beside a crystal lake.

The whiskered guide points out the harem quarters, the Maharani's bath, her chariot, her room, the fountains and ponds about which royalty used to frolic. He tells of the old Rajput heroes, of teen-aged girls who fought alongside brothers and husbands like wild furies, of women who threw themselves into the furnace

A Welcome from Delhi

I AM very pleased to know that the 1958 Asia Regional Conference of Rotary International will be held in Delhi from November 21-24, 1958, and that it is expected to be attended by a large number of Rotarians from Asia and other parts of the world.

As Mayor of Delhi, I extend to all Rotarians and others, who will be assembling here for the Conference, a very hearty welcome and hope that they will have a pleasant stay in this historic city.



ARUNA ASAFALI
Mayor of Delhi (India)

rather than be taken by the enemy, of a 16th Century warrior who "spread a carpet of the slain; a barbarian prince his pillow, he laid him down, and sleeps surrounded by the foe."

Hinduism and Hindu culture, for their preservation, owe the most to the princes of Rajasthan, and it is to their undying glory that they resisted foreign invasion for 600 years, from the 12th to the 18th Century. Some of them, it is true, made peace with the Great Mogul, but always they negotiated from a position of strength. The Rajput valor is still unmatched and continues to be a mainstay of the India Army.

We have depicted Jaipur as a city of victory, romance, color, and sacrifice. It has also a tradition of learning, punditry, scientific experimentation, hospitality, and sportsmanship, and all this flows from its maharaja founder.

Jai Singh (1699-1743) made this city a seat of art and learning.

He himself was a great astronomer and erected observatories with instruments of his own invention in Jaipur, Delhi, Ujjain, Banaras, and Mathura. Today the assortment of strange and massive astronomical instruments preserved at his Jaipur open-air observatory amazes the visitor by telling from the sun's position the time to the very second.

While creating this astronomical extravaganza, Jai Singh invited a number of scholars from all over India and Portugal, which at that time dominated the Indian seas; and with their help he translated into Sanskrit Euclid's elements, the texts on plane and spherical trigonometry, *Don Juan*, and Napier's logarithm theory.

Jai Singh's descendants carried on the torch of learning all aflame, but it burst into multifold splendor in the time of Maharaja Ram Singh (1835-80). Ram Singh had insatiable curiosity and rare initiative. He gave to Jaipur City a museum, theater, school of art, medical school, telegraph office, printing press, cricket club, a waterworks, gas lamps, and pucca macadam roads. He founded dozens of schools and hospitals and underwrote all their expenses. Jaipur's young people today can attend a no-fee college.

The last of the Jaipur maharajas, Sir Man Singh (1922 to 1956) continued the tradition. He and his wife, a famous beauty, started many schools, and have been the patrons of a new kind of painting known for its deep colors, boldness of line, and delicacy of touch. A polo player of international fame, he was responsible for Jaipur's polo ground, the best in India and the site of some of the finest tournaments between Indian, English, and Argentine teams. In 1956 he was succeeded by a constitutionally appointed governor.

Jaipur City, surrounded by crenellated walls, overhung by rugged hills crowned by forts, dominated by the huge maharaja's palace in the middle of the city, retains the beauty and grandeur of the past that make it a tourist's delight. But it also builds for the future as a busy and prosperous commercial center.

He Packs a Lot into His Life

About a distinguished agronomist and the 20,000 antiques he has collected.

RETIREMENT posed a problem for Joseph B. Kuska a few years after he ended an achievement-packed career in Kansas as a U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist. It wasn't the usual one, however: he has never had time for boredom.

Instead it was the task of packing and moving 17 tons of antiques. He and his wife, Nellie, own what they believe is the largest private collection of antiques in the United States, consisting of 20,000 items valued at several hundred thousand dollars. When they decided to move from Colby, Kansas, to California, to be near their three sons and six grandchildren, the antiques had to come along.

The Kuska home in Colby grew from its original five rooms in 1927 to 14 rooms in 1957 mainly because of the expanding antique family. The home was a show place for lovers of old artifacts, with the Kuskas conducting almost perpetual open house, lecturing on the histories of their treasures, and comparing notes with fellow collectors.

The Kuskas selected a plot of ground in Lomita, California, for their new home and for a former warehouse which they purchased, moved onto the site, and transformed into a public museum to house antiques ranging from 2,000-year-old Roman coins to huge Victorian highboys.

Returning to Kansas, they spent six weeks personally wrapping and packing each item, including crystal chandeliers with hundreds of pieces and hundreds of fragile, beautiful dishes. The 17-ton collection filled two huge moving vans, but survived the trip uncracked. Unpacking, classifying, and setting up for display took additional months.

Although his wife started the collection, Rotarian Kuska, 66, became a partner during recent years. Its treasures include stately grandfather clocks and small gold pocket watches, bejewelled Easter eggs like those the Czar of Russia presented

to his Czarina, 16th Century hand-painted Persian brooches, 17th Century French furniture, autographed photos of Lincoln, and original portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. There are sets of hand-painted china, shimmering glassware, vases, lamps, gems, stamps, shawls, fans, eyeglasses, political badges, hats, clothes, and many other things.

Although friends donated some of the pieces, most were purchased in art shops and at auctions in all parts of the U.S.A. The Kuskas' penchant for collection has not hurt their other interests, however, nor their effectiveness as parents. In 1952 Mrs. Kuska was named Kansas' "Mother of the Year." Their three sons are highly successful. Norman is a design engineer; Milton, a chief field test supervisor in guided missiles; and George, an archi-



Joseph Kuska and an Irish Waterford crystal chandelier which is a part of the 17-ton Kuska collection of antiques.

tectural engineer and a Rotarian, who as a student designed the University of Nebraska carillon tower.

Born near Ohiowa, Nebraska, of pioneer Czech stock, Joseph Kuska graduated from the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture. After a grand tour of Europe with his brother in 1914, he became an agronomist for the Agricultural Experiment Station in Colby, Kansas.

From that time until his retirement from the station in 1951 he conducted research on the best methods of farming and the varieties of seed best suited to the area. Neighbors, at first skeptical, soon noticed that the Kuska experimental plots produced up to 47 bushels of wheat an acre when they averaged only 20 bushels or less. They began to seek his advice. Before long, farmers all over the State were watching his experiments with interest. By 1929 his research had proved the value of "Summer fallow farming," a method in which crops are grown only once every two years. He demonstrated that this plan provides twice as great a yield while involving less effort and expense. It helped to conserve the moisture of the soil, an especially important fact in parched, wind-blown Kansas during Dust Bowl days.

During these years he served for a long period as the Secretary of his Rotary Club and was a District Governor in 1955-56. He was president of numerous Kansas Fair boards, and worked hard in various organizations for community and agricultural improvements. He was known as a "doer" and a curious soul who knew what he was talking about.

Although he now lives in California, Joseph Kuska still manages his farm in Kansas, and since his retirement this Colby Rotarian has travelled in all the States of the U.S.A., Mexico, and Canada. He has led a highly productive, interesting, and rewarding life, but he isn't through yet.

"I work just as hard as I ever did," says he, "and I expect to keep right on."

—THOMAS RISCHÉ



The Prayer Is for PEACE

By MAX GOLDENBERG

CHICAGO is a city of memorable beginnings for Max Goldenberg. He himself was born there 90 years ago, as was the four-store furniture company he heads today; his parents started it on Chicago's near South Side the year of his birth. His 53-year membership in Rotary began in Chicago in 1905, the year Paul Harris founded the first Club there. Today only two other men remain from the "Class of '05." They are Harry L. Ruggles and Charles A. Newton, both now living in Los Angeles, California.

Unmarried, Max Goldenberg includes scores of Chicago businessmen, doctors, city office holders, and long-time customers in his "family." In the '20s he was urged by civic leaders to run for a high county office, but declined. Instead he recommended another man who ran—and won. Keenly interested in medical and educational advances in Chicago, he contributes generously to their attainment, and has established the Max Goldenberg Foundation for charitable purposes. "At 90," his friends say, "Max thinks harder for human betterment than he does about anything else."

THE observance of an Armistice Day is a most appropriate time for reflection on consequences of war and peace. It is now nearly 40 years since the boys of my land returned home from the blood-soaked fields of Europe. They left behind them tens of thousands of their countrymen buried in the soil of other lands. To this day, too, hundreds of thousands of the returnees, maimed in body and spirit, are a permanent charge upon the Government. Economically speaking, the loss in substance, property, and moneys as a result of participation in the conflict was appalling. In many countries the wounds of that war are yet unhealed and the scars are still sharply visible.

World War II and Korea added bloody chapters to the sorry story of destruction and slaughter unparalleled in the history of mankind. In the offing there looms the possibility of another holocaust the like of which has never been seen on earth. It is now commonly known that so formidable are the new weapons of annihilation that the contending forces seeking a decision in the field cannot survive each other. Complete obliteration is the inescapable lot of both the vanquished and the victor. Modern engines of execution condemn humanity to utter extinction. A solution must be sought for the prevention of war, and the responsibility for finding it rests upon all of us.

World peace is the universal prayer of all decent people, but peace is an intangible, elusive thing and must be pursued. When the illusion of it exists in

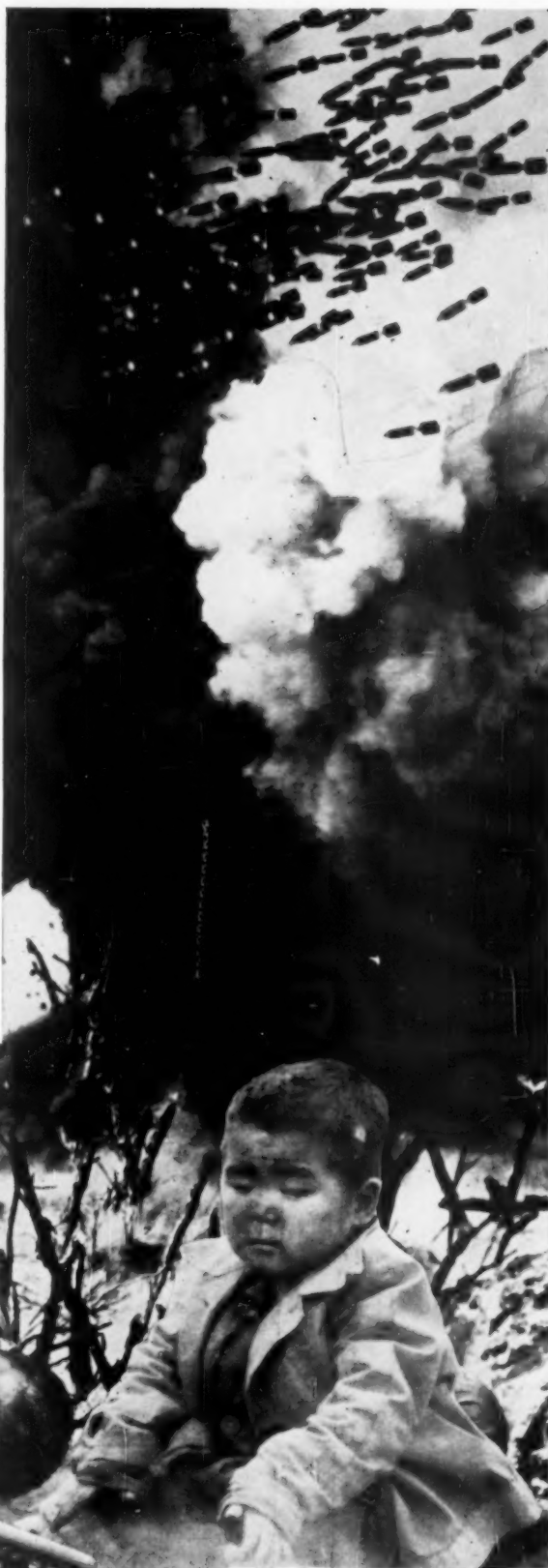


times of absence of war, people lapse into a sense of security and forgetfulness of what has passed. It is at such times that the dangers are most imminent.

While the fundamentals of peace lie with the individual, singly we can accomplish little, but if small groups unite to create larger groups we must eventually arrive at a circumstance of power. Rotary reaches individuals and groups all over the world. With a purposeful effort these groups can accomplish whatever aim they pursue, for certainly the people rule the world. Through the impetus of their desire, the powers gathered at the summit level must accede to their controlling wish. We in Rotary, no matter in what pursuit or profession, must declare ourselves ambassadors extraordinary in the employ of our fellowmen, dedicated to the ideal of advancing the noblest ends known to humanity: the triumph of world peace.

We must preach the gospel of peace. We must alert others, our neighbors, fellow citizens, into the vital need of daily concern with the deliberations bearing on the subject of peace. We must insist that negotiations never cease and that the dignity of men depends upon the ability of the negotiators to transcend the era of the past when jungle methods resolved conflicts.

We must guarantee for ourselves and for generations yet unborn a future worthy of civilized peoples. The price of liberty and peace is eternal and personal vigilance. Let us in Rotary dedicate ourselves to this task.



Photos: (left) Robert A. Placsek; (above) United Press



San Francisco's Market Street looked like this in 1906 after earthquake and fire had done their work.

SAN FRANCISCO lay sleeping as dawn began to lighten the sky on the morning of April 18, 1906. Then, just after 5:15, the earth shifted beneath it. In the next two minutes the slumbering were tossed from their beds, crockery smashed to the floor, chimneys toppled, streets heaved like ocean waves, fissures opened on Van Ness Avenue, and City Hall spilled its huge dome into the street as the entire business section settled and a hundred blazes sprang into being. Accompanied by the hissing of broken gas jets, the Great Fire was born. In the next two days it raged through four square miles of city; 28,000 buildings were destroyed and hundreds died. A billion dollars went up in smoke.

Yet even before the ruins had ceased to smolder, a new San Francisco began to rise from the ashes. Merchants cleared rubbish from their shops; a restaurant cooked a great meal in its open ruins; bankers opened offices in their homes; foundations were laid for new buildings made to withstand disaster.

It was in this atmosphere of hope and courage that the second Rotary Club in the world was organized in San Francisco on November 12, 1908. Men who had seen their stores and offices turned into great crumbling furnaces, yet stayed to rebuild the stricken city, gathered that night in the St.

Francis Hotel for a formal banquet. They adopted a program of frank mutual helpfulness and civic boosting and listened proudly as speakers—among them steel magnate Charles M. Schwab, the business hero of the day—sketched pictures of the beautiful and mighty San Francisco of the future. And they unanimously elected founder Homer W. Wood as their first President.

Quiet, earnest Homer Wood had left college for the gold fields of Angels Camp and Bodie, California, eventually trading his miner's pick for an editor's pen as the gun-toting (for self-defense) publisher of the *Bodie Miner*. He became a court clerk, studied for the bar, and resigned to enter the practice of law in San Francisco. It was in the Summer of 1908 that in a San Francisco hotel he chanced to meet Manuel Muñoz, a new member of the Rotary Club of Chicago. Intrigued by Muñoz' description of this new kind of club, he wrote to Paul Harris for more information and with some friends began the organization work that culminated in the first formal meeting of the Rotary Club of San Francisco November 12.

With the organization of the San Francisco Club, the wildfire spread of Rotary began. San Francisco Rotarians sparked the formation of Rotary Club Number 3, Oakland, in February, 1909; Number 4, Seattle,

Rotary
Mar
50th
This



Just two years later new buildings had replaced the ruins. In this year the city's Rotary Club was founded.

Photos: (left above) Bettmann Archive; (above) Moulin

2d Club

s Its
Birthday
Month



Clarence Wetmore's Cresta Blanca vineyard was the goal of this 1911 excursion. Rotary couples picnicked, danced, and slept in a barn.



Photo: San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Today's San Francisco is one of the world's great cities. In the foreground, flanked by piers, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; far upper left: Golden Gate Bridge.

and Number 5, Los Angeles, in June, 1909. Then came New York and Boston, and, in 1910, 13 more new Clubs. Rotary was on its way.

But there was trouble in San Francisco, for it was not clear just what the new Club should be. Long-established civic clubs began to look askance at what they deemed to be an interloper in their field. Interest lagged. Then began the "booster era."

In those days a frank object of all Rotary Clubs was to encourage Rotarians to trade with each other. In San Francisco it led to the keeping of accounts of business exchanged between members. It resulted in "Boost Weeks" such as the one in which Rotarians and their wives called on stores all over the city asking for Rusty Rogers' Skin Jelly. The stores promptly swamped Rotarian Rogers with orders. Members gave brief sales talks at meetings and lavishly praised each other's products as well.

"Back-scratching" died, however, as an altruistic concept of service grew up beside it.

By late 1910, few traces of the Great Fire remained. New buildings lined the steeply rising streets, great piers heavy with commerce jutted into the bay, and population was nearing its pre-fire figure. A committee of Rotarians was among the groups formed to convince the U. S. Congress that the shining new city of the Western Sea should be the site of the exposition heralding the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915. When approval came through, the entire excited Rotary Club hired a band and led a swelling throng down Market Street to kick off a campaign fund.

In the decade that followed, increasingly service-minded Rotarians dug \$1,000 from their pockets to give the first aviator completing a San Francisco-New York flight, headed a group to cooperate with the police in ridding the city of vice, gave holiday food baskets to the poor, supported a bed at Children's Hospital, and provided job advice to youth.

But this was only prologue. In the years since, San Francisco Rotarians have financed hundreds of crippled children and started two public schools for them, organized the California Society for Crippled Children, and for 36 years have guarded and nurtured the Boys Club of San Francisco as its membership grew from 185 to its present 4,290.

It is the only Rotary Club anywhere where you may meet three members who are Past Presidents of Rotary International: shipping figures Almon E. Roth (1930-31) and Charles L. Wheeler (1943-44), and engineer H. J. Brunnier (1952-53), one of the world's leading experts on earthquakeproof design.

It has other "firsts" too, and 529 other fine members, including Founder Homer Wood. It has golden memories of happy times and great accomplishments beside the Golden Gate. And this month it has a Golden Anniversary. More of that in a coming issue.



Homer W. Wood was the founder and first President (1908-1910) of the San Francisco Club. A newspaperman who became a lawyer, he returned to his old field soon after completing his second term, purchasing a newspaper in Salinas, Calif. He is now living in Porterville, Calif.



Guardian and guiding spirit of the Rotary Club of San Francisco during its infant years, Roy R. Rogers became Secretary in late 1909, held that office for many years and also edited the Club bulletin, Grindings. "Rusty" served as President of the Club in 1918-19, a time of great Club activity.



Homer Wood's right-hand man in the organization of the San Francisco Club and in the extension of Rotary to Los Angeles and the Northwest was Arthur S. Holman, who succeeded him as Club President. He is credited by many as being the first to arrange a big East-West football game.

LIST OF MEMBERS

The Rotary Club



of
San Francisco

JANUARY 15, 1909

A 1909 roster of the Club displays the old wagon-wheel symbol of Rotary.



Rotarians gathered in San Francisco for the 1915 Convention bore banners plugging their cities as good sites for future Conventions. In the background, the new City Hall. . . . A Golden Wheel (inset) had moved around the Rotary world to invite people to the Convention. . . . (Below) The street scene is on the Barbary Coast, target of a Rotarian-headed reform drive; the leaflet (left) an early Club bulletin.

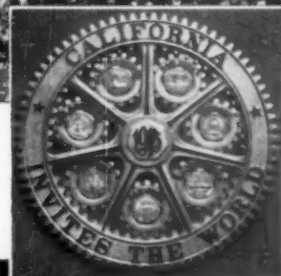


Photo: United Press



Three members of the Rotary Club of San Francisco have served as President of Rotary International. Almon E. Roth, then a Rotarian of Palo Alto, Calif., was the first, in 1930-31. In 1937 he moved to San Francisco, where he is a member of a law firm. But he has also served as president of the National Federation of American Shipping, as comptroller of Stanford University, and on the U. S. War Labor Board.



Charles L. Wheeler, San Francisco Rotarian who was President of Rotary International in 1943-44, is executive vice-president of a large lumber and shipping firm. Born and reared in Wisconsin, he was editor of the local newspaper upon graduation from high school, left that job for one in California with his present firm. He has been especially active in aiding crippled children, furthering world amity.



Structural engineer H. J. Brunnier, 1952-53 President of Rotary International, was sent to San Francisco after the 1906 quake to direct rehabilitation of street railways, stayed to become a pioneer in his field of engineering, a leader in earthquake-resistant design, and one of the board of five eminent consulting engineers who guided building of the famed 77-million-dollar San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

Room with a View

Amateur radio links a world-wide fraternity.

By BYRON C. SHARPE

Attorney; Rotarian, Glencoe, Ill.

As Told to Elliott McCleary



THIS morning, before breakfast, I travelled halfway around the world. I chatted with a young man in Honduras and a Marine colonel in California, learned about life in the Arctic from a chap who lives on the edge of the Greenland icecap, and shared experiences with a fellow American stationed in a little French town.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock sharp, I have an appointment with a man at the South Pole. Conditions permitting, it won't take me long to get there. It's just a few steps from the study of my Glencoe, Illinois, home to the instrument-packed room where I sit around and talk with my friends from all over the earth.

Behind its door, night or day, is companionship, the kind that knows no boundary lines, and membership in a fraternity of 200,000 friendly, helpful men and women.

You've guessed what kind of a room it is, of course. It's called a "ham shack," even though it's inside my house—amateur radio station W9JKC. A comfortable, den-like place, it's filled with gray-shellacked equipment, dials, microphones, and a three-inch oscilloscope displaying a dancing green line that helps me tune up on the right frequencies. As the equipment warms up, I'm busy adjusting dials (there are many), including one which rotates the 50-foot antenna in the back yard and points it, say, toward Mozambique, or Paris, or Singapore.

I'm able bodied, with an active law practice in Glencoe, where I have hundreds of acquaintances and good friends. If ham radio means so much to me, I've often thought, what a boon it must be to those who can't walk, or see, or be near their friends. And there are many such.

There's Bob Posselt, ZS2FA, of Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

Bob, then 23, was blinded for life in a mining accident 25 years ago in Southern Rhodesia. Hopeless and despondent after the specialists had told him he would never see again, he was sitting in his room not knowing what to do when there came a loud knock on the door. It was the President of the Rotary Club of Bulawayo, there to announce that the Club had collected 900 pounds to enable him to become an active citizen again. He was sent to a school in England where he learned to become a skilled physical therapist, and where he also met and married the sighted daughter of a blind man.

They returned to South Africa where Bob began a successful practice and a full and happy life. For many years he has been a ham-radio enthusiast, in contact with many blind hams and sighted persons as well, effectively countering social limitations that often go with blindness.

Bob is one of 600 blind persons to whom amateur-radio licenses have been issued. And one of the reasons there are so many is be-

cause of another blind ham: Robert W. Gunderson, W2JIO, of the Bronx, New York, who edits a monthly electronics magazine for the blind, in Braille, and who has invented more than 30 types of special electronics-testing instruments that the blind can operate.

Among the busiest hams on the air waves are U. S. servicemen far from home, who spend much of their air time relaying messages for their fellows.

Some time ago I talked with Bob Dennis, a Navy technician on the *Burton Island*, an ice-breaker which was one of those ships that went through the Northwest Passage in 1952. The ship was making ice surveys off Alaska at the time, and in a few months would head for a tour of duty near the South Pole. Bob, the full-time operator aboard the Navy ship, makes it possible for any of the 200 men aboard the ship to talk personally with their families at home, via the ship radio, a ham-radio station near their home, and a telephone connection known as a "phone patch." Ten to 15 such calls go out a day. It's a morale-boosting service available to many, many thousands of lonely U. S. servicemen abroad.

At Christmas time, especially, the messages from servicemen to their families come flooding in, and making connections for them is one of the pleasant obligations that go along with this active hobby. Chuck Sterne, the friendly operator of ham-radio station

W0UJS in Littleton, Colorado, is one of many Rotarian hams who last Christmas season enabled U. S. servicemen and International Geophysical Year scientists stationed at the South Pole and other far-off points to call home.

In addition to the thousands of isolated or handicapped people who enjoy ham radio, I'm sure there is a multitude of others who are potential hams. An ideal Rotary Club project, in my mind, would be the encouragement of the hobby among the handicapped, the hospitalized, the shut-ins. A few miles from my home

is the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, where I have entertained boys at the Naval Hospital, using a portable transmitter-receiver. For some boy who must spend long months in a cast, or for a person permanently paralyzed, ham radio can be eyes and ears and legs, a rich contact with this interesting world.

Helpfulness is a watchword of the ham-radio fraternity, and hams constitute not only a standing reserve for the armed forces in case of war, but also an emergency communications reserve that is called upon in virtually

every major disaster to speed personal messages as well as rescue operations. This tradition of service has been so strong, and so dramatic, that in 1952 the General Electric Company established an annual "Edison Amateur Radio Award" together with many lesser awards, to honor amateurs who have rendered important public service. The records of those cited are spectacular, to put it mildly.

There's Don L. Mullican, W5-PHP, of Searcy, Arkansas, who stuck to his short-wave set for more than five days—almost without relief—to bring emergency aid to tornado victims in Searcy and two near-by towns. Orders for blood plasma, ambulances, bandages, blankets, cots, and tents poured into Don's station and were relayed to a network of amateurs standing by in almost every town in Arkansas.

There's J. Stan Surben, W9NZZ, of Peru, Indiana, the "Arctic Mailman," who in three years handled over 18,000 messages to and from servicemen in the far north; and Mrs. Mary Burke, W3-CUL, of Morton, Pennsylvania, who operates eight hours a day in six different continental-Morse code networks and transmits an average of 3,000 messages a month—for no pay whatever! Mr. Burke, W3VR, a radio amateur who courted "Mae" by Morse code for several years before they were married in 1942, maintains the \$5,000 worth of radio equipment in the Burke home.

Many are the tales of exciting work performed by amateurs who have been given special citations by the Edison Award Committee.

Mrs. Martha Shirley, W0ZWL, of Blackhawk, South Dakota, operated in a blizzard emergency for four days and three nights while home alone and snow-bound.

Harry L. Fendt, W2PFL, Great Kills, New York, answered an emergency call from the Belgian Congo requesting a special drug to stop bleeding, and with a New York doctor placed it on an airplane, thus saving the life of a 2-year-old boy.

And there's Sydney H. Moate, W6ZEM, of Northridge, Califor-

Photos: (left and below) Herbert A. Pigman



Dialing his tuner, the author searches the air waves for another "ham" interested in contact. The postcards on the wall, each signifying a contact, come from amateurs around the world.



Robert Gunderson, a blind electronics designer who invented more than 30 types of special test instruments which open the electronics field to the blind, was the winner of amateur radio's prized Edison Award in '55.

nia, who has spent hundreds of hours teaching amateur radio to alcoholics—obtaining a 98 percent rehabilitation record.

A blind ham, Lewis Papp, W3-MAC, of Easton, Pennsylvania, accurately predicted the worst Delaware River flood in history and handled emergency messages until forced by the rising water to abandon his equipment and escape over a steep, wooded embankment. In another flood, which drowned his mother and swept away the family home, Roland E. Lemire, W1TZO, of Torrington, Connecticut, activated the Civil Defense amateur-radio control station and began several days of continuous message handling.

Among Rotarians who have received special "All-American Awards for Public Service" are Bart Rypstra, W8NWO, of Charlotte, Michigan, and Frank J. Hatler, W2EUI, of Roselle, New Jersey. Bart, active in Civil Defense communications, has "in many instances, without people knowing . . . given free service, time, and money to help individuals or organizations he felt were in need." Frank, who organized Civil Defense communications in the city, set up Red Cross airplane-crash disasters in one year, and one time tracked down a spurious radio signal and discovered a transmitter in an attic that had been turned on by a small child, creating a fire hazard.

Of the 200,000 radio amateurs

in the world, 140,000 are in the United States. But the other 60,000 are located in virtually every country of the world. There are even some hams in the Soviet sphere, including Russia. In recent years, Soviet authorities seem to have encouraged ham radio.

For young men everywhere who are interested in the field of electronics, amateur radio provides motivation, experience in electronics and electronic equipment, and elements of electrical and mechanical engineering.

But ham radio belongs exclusively to no age group (though the average age is now 36). There are grandmothers and high-school children, retired admirals and fledgling television technicians seeking new friends and experience along radio channels.

Age and status are disregarded in this most democratic of hobbies; hams always call each other by their first names, in conversations which may be brief or long, which usually contain much talk about transmitters and antennas and other equipment, but which also consist of much "human" material.

Ham radio has its own special lingo, a carry-over from the days when communication was solely a matter of dots and dashes (almost half the hams still operate by telegraphy, which is slow—13 to 30 words a minute—but requires less power and equipment). A "YL" is a "young lady"

—whether she be 16 or 60, and when the ham marries her, she becomes the "XYL"; "OM" stands for "old man"—and also bears no relation to age. "DX" is "long distance"; "73," "regards"; and "Hi" stands for laughter. Though the need for them has waned, in a day when most busy ham rigs are "telephone outfits," these abbreviations and dozens of others help to carry on the old traditions and the old fraternal spirit.

There is a strong similarity between the people called "hams" and those called "Rotarians"—the easygoing informality typified by the use of first names, the

Photos: (left and below) General Electric



Mrs. Mary (Mae) Burke sends 3,000 unpaid messages a month for others.

willingness to serve others, the development of friendship across international borders and among men of varied occupations. (Lately I've spent many a pleasant hour compiling a list of Rotarian hams—and sending it out in exchange for new names and call letters.) The occasional joint meetings of Rotary Clubs via ham radio, of which I hear, seem a happy combination of two remarkably effective means of getting people together.

Spanning continents and even the earth itself, forming electronic bridges of friendship, amateur radio continues its vital uniting function—and transforms a little radio shack into a "room with a view"—a view of the whole world.

(QST Fellow Rotarians who are hams: Please QSL to me and I will mail you the list mentioned above.)

PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

■ **Tree-Wound Dressing.** Repairing tree wounds and pruning cuts need no longer leave the gardener looking like a "tar baby" if he uses a new aerosol tree-wound dressing. It is designed for rapid and easy treatment of wounds to trees and ornamental shrubs, resulting from accidents such as lawn-mower collisions, close bulldozing, and wind damage, as well as pruning and grafting. The sprayed-on material sets quickly to form a smooth black seal against moisture and decay while natural healing is taking place.

■ **Weather-Resistant Film.** A plastic film after ten years' exposure to the elements in Florida has not discolored or become brittle. This product has been produced only on a laboratory scale for experimental use. It is clear and colorless. It has high mechanical strength and excellent resistance to chemicals, transmits ultraviolet light, and retains its superior outdoor weathering characteristics through a wide temperature range. It appears to have promise as a surfacing material, laminated to metal, wood, and composition building boards, and architectural panels. This is of particular interest in the field of prefabricated buildings. It is not yet in commercial production.

■ **Nylon Polish.** A patented formula for a furniture polish uses nylon resins to impart toughness, silicone oil for slipperiness and water repellency, and wax for cleaning and polishing. The maker claims it is easily applied, is long lasting, and will leave no powder in cracks or grooves of the furniture.

■ **Marking Pen.** Hobbyists, home-makers, and scientists alike will find valuable use for a new fine-line marking pen with its specially formulated ink. It writes on glass, metal, porcelain, plastic, cloth, leather, and paper. Marking can be removed from glass or instruments with the solvent benzol. Eleven ink colors are available. The yellow and orange inks are said to resist temperatures above 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit.

■ **Coats of Gold.** Discovery of a process which works by atomic displacement imparts to many metals a denser, more permanent coat of 24-carat gold than electroplating—yet is less expensive. Objects to be coated are simply immersed in a bath, no current or special equipment being required. Applications include printed circuits, trophies, costume jewelry, picture frames, lamp components, clock assemblies, radio knobs, etc.

■ **New Kind of Joint.** An entirely new

concept in the design of rubber expansion joints eliminates the rhythmic road shock motorists encounter on many highways. Also, it makes possible smoother aircraft landings on airport runways. The joints are made of a specially compounded man-made rubber bonded to steel plates. Anchored between two highway or runway sections, it can absorb as much as three inches of contraction and expansion during Winter and Summer, while keeping the rubber flush with the surface.

■ **Over-size Wall Map.** A new wall map is said to be the largest one-piece world map now available, suitable for business, educational, or decorative use. It measures 52 inches by 76 inches, is printed in full color, and is designed for decorative purposes in dens, living rooms, and children's rooms, as well as for both commercial and decorative purposes in business firms.

■ **Small-Boat Light System.** To promote safety among small-boat enthusiasts, a new self-contained night running light system, in kit form, has been developed to meet official U. S. Coast Guard requirements. Engineered for easy installation on boats up to 26 feet in length, the system includes a combination red and green bow light, a white stern light mounted on a detachable staff, all necessary hardware, mounting bracket, twin-lead wire, a weatherproof silver contact toggle switch, and a new two-in-one dry battery said to give 60 hours of intermittent operation.

PEEP-ettes

—A soft plastic brush which attaches to a garden hose is said to give a water-scrubbing action to cars by means of sprays from its hollow bristles. Other uses include cleaning windows, doors, bricks, porches, etc.

—A rustproof multigarment holder installs in an automobile between the rear-window molding and rear-seat deck in seconds without tools, and without impairment of visibility. It fits all sedans and carries a dozen garments.

—A new kind of wood sealer is said not to require the added use of filler on raw, close-grained woods. When brushed on, it fills and satin-finishes in one operation and dries in less than 20 minutes.

—What is claimed to be the world's tiniest laundry kit comes in a plastic carrying case just 2¼ inches square, but it has ten plastic clothespins and a plastic line giving almost five feet of drying space. It is designed for travelers.

—A synthetic-nylon resin bone for "Fido" is designed to provide good chewing exercise and is impregnated with a ham-bone scent not discernible to humans, but most attractive to dogs, according to the manufacturer. This scent is said to last for the life of the bone. These "pooch pacifiers" come in petite, regular, and wolf sizes.

—A garden clinic guide pamphlet identifies by name and in color the many insects which attack specific flowers, shrubs, trees, bushes, vegetables, and lawns. Further, it tells how to control each of them as well as different kinds of weeds.

* * *

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.

That tiny object on the freckled nose of little Kevin is said to be the world's smallest precision electrical switch. Weighing only 1/28 of an ounce, it has a five-ampere rating, which is more than enough to operate the motor of a household refrigerator. It may also find significant application in other fields where weight-and-space factors may be considered critical.



Let the Punishment

Yes!—Says Judge Robert Gardner

WHEN I first became a judge, I approached the task with the normal amount of enthusiasm and an ambition to make the world a better place in which to live. Now, at the ripe old age of 45, I have been a judge for the better part of 20 years. Thousands of individuals have passed through my court, many of them convicted of serious crimes. And for all these years I have been baffled, as have my fellow judges, with the problem of the repeater-type criminal known to the sociologists as the recidivist.

What is to be done with this type of a criminal? This is a problem which has confronted the administration of justice since its beginnings. What are we to do with this individual who has repeatedly violated those standards which it is necessary we maintain for the existence of an orderly, organized society? This problem is comparable in importance with the horror of total war, the danger of a political theory which deprives the individual of liberty, the never-ending struggle to maintain a complex economy between the extremes of inflation and de-



Robert Gardner is judge of the Superior Court of Orange County, Calif., having been appointed in 1947. He started law practice in 1936, has been a Newport Beach city judge. He is a Rotarian in Newport-Balboa.

pression. The cost of crime per year in dollars is astronomical; the tragedy in human heartbreak is incalculable. Yet it continues, perhaps it grows. The use of unprovoked force upon individuals, the unlawful taking of property, the destruction of human character—all these violations of the rights of human beings must be curbed.

The average person who stands before the court convicted of a serious crime has a well-established pattern of antisocial behavior. He was a behavior problem in school; he has a juvenile court record; if he was in the military service, he has received a dishonorable discharge; as an adult he has been tried on parole, on probation, and failed. He has been incarcerated in juvenile institutions, jails, and prisons. He is usually a chronic traffic offender and a menace to the safety of others on the highway. In other words, he is completely irresponsible in all spheres of civilized living.

When I first started handling criminal cases, I spent a considerable amount of the taxpayers' money on psychiatric examinations of these repeaters, trying to find out what could be done with them and for them. I soon discovered that there is no institution, penal or mental, which is tailored to fit these people. They are not criminally insane nor mentally ill, as these terms are used medically and legally. They are not delusional, out of contact with reality, not hallucinated, not psychotic, not insane. They have impaired judgment, questionable insight; are unstable, erratic, antisocial, hostile, neurotic. Whether diagnosed as psychopathic personalities or as sociopathic behav-

But What Do You Say?

YOU have heard of the "indeterminate sentence" in which the law sets the limits at "one to 14 years" for a certain kind of crime, at "two to 20 years" for another, etc. Here, in this article, Judge Gardner goes further and proposes a "truly indeterminate sentence." Under his plan a panel of experts—removed from political or personal pressure—would determine when the criminal is ready for release.

What do you think of the proposal? Your letter of comment, whether or not you are a Rotarian, will be welcome and will be considered for use in a collection of comments on the Gardner article which we shall present in a future issue. To be considered, your letter must not exceed 350 words in length and must be in our hands on or before January 1, 1959. For each letter we present we shall pay \$25.—*The Editors.*

Fit the Criminal?

ior problems, the result is the same. In laymen's language, they want what they want when they want it, and will get it regardless of consequences to themselves or to others, and they do not learn from experience. They are socially ill. They do not respond to any known treatment.

What can we do with this individual? Historically, we have taken several approaches to this problem. One obvious solution is to remove the offender permanently from society. The offender is either executed or permanently incarcerated. The one solution is efficient, but hardly humane; the other is expensive. Also, there is permanently lost to society an individual who may have the capacity for reform, and who might, if handled correctly, again become a productive, law-abiding member of society.

Another solution is to scare the criminal into acceptable behavior. The poet Bobbie Burns once said something to the effect that "the fear of hell and the hangman's noose" has kept many a person on the straight and narrow. This fear solution is the basis of most criminal punishment. For robbery you go to the penitentiary for 20 years. You don't want to go to the penitentiary for 20 years; ergo, you don't commit robbery. The only trouble with this theory is that it doesn't work. When the punishment for theft was the removal of the hand of the defendant, thefts continued. The reason is that in the average criminal, one is not dealing with a responsible, clear-thinking person. Still, the "let the punishment fit the crime" school of thought flourishes and in most places prevails. An obvious corollary to this school of thought is to make the life of the inmate so miserable—e.g., Devil's Island—that no one in his right mind would ever again do anything which might result in his return. Thus, society has not only deterred the individual from again

violating the law, but has exacted its revenge.

Another solution is that we reform the criminal, and thus return him to society a new man. We offer to the offender the warm hand of friendship, we tender to him an understanding of his case, some sound advice, some enlightened counselling, place him on probation, and away he goes, a new man. This is sometimes effective for the first offender, but is not effective for the individual who has a well-established antisocial-behavior pattern.

In California we have a solution which is a combination of each school. This is what is known as the indeterminate sentence. The offender is committed to prison for a period of time within certain minimum and maximum limitations, during which confinement period a program of reformation is attempted. Thus a sentence for grand theft is not less than one year nor more than ten; for forgery, one to 14; for arson, two to 20. This is an improvement over other methods, but still does not face the situation squarely.

Why not have a *real* indeterminate sentence? Let the punishment fit the criminal.

Why maintain a purely artificial distinction between felonies and misdemeanors? For instance, grand theft (stealing property of a value of \$200 or more) is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison. For petty theft (stealing property of a value of less than \$200) the maximum term is six months in the county jail. Just what is the difference between the man who steals \$199 and the man who steals \$200? A person can be just as socially ill, just as morally maladjusted, just as potentially dangerous, who



Photo: Harold M. Lambert

comes before the court for the theft of an article of little value as the person who steals an article of greater value.

Why establish minimum and maximum terms? Why should the person who, having never before offended the laws of society, and who in all probability will never again offend the laws of society, but who has taken the life of another in a great emotional explosion, be incarcerated for life, and the six-time repeater on bad checks do a maximum of 14 years? What is to be gained by keeping the one any period of time; what protection is there to society in releasing the other after 14 years?

If we had a true indeterminate sentence, then the incarceration and treatment would be tailored to fit the individual. This would necessitate the existence of a completely nonpolitical board or staff composed of psychiatrists, sociologists, judges, law-enforcement officers, outstanding laymen from every field, which would be completely removed from public clamor or political or personal pressure. The serious offender and the repeater would be committed to this authority for an indeterminate period of time. This board, or group, would make an evaluation of the individual after suitable [Continued on page 54]

Speaking of BOOKS

Hard words for silly schoolbooks; huzzas for the new crop of juvenile volumes.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

I WONDER how many families feel as strongly as mine does about the "readers" that are in general use in elementary schools in the United States. These books are scientifically prepared by experts to fit modern educational theories. Unfortunately, in this process all the qualities that would make them interesting and enjoyable to children of active mind are eliminated. The stories they contain are sapless, silly, dull. They hold no challenge, no excitement. Worst of all, they have—literally—no content, no meaning.

The normally alert and perceptive child finds year after year of the insipid adventures of Dick and Jane and their equivalents unbearably boring and wholly unrewarding. One of the real reasons "why Johnnie can't read" is that in most school readers we give him nothing worth reading. I am fully convinced that the indifference toward or active dislike of reading which teachers have to contend with all through high school and even in college has its roots in the positive badness of the books generally used in teaching reading in the elementary grades.

It doesn't have to be so. It wasn't so in the days of the McGuffey readers, and of the worthy series which followed them in the early years of this century. McGuffey and his followers weren't afraid to expose a child to an occasional hard word. They weren't afraid to give him real excitement and real meaning; they offered him a chance to respond to nobility and beauty of language and idea. For most older people who read with pleasure and discrimination, the beginnings of literary taste were found in the school readers of the decades before educational theorists got a stranglehold not only on the certification of teachers and methods of teaching, but on the actual content of textbooks.

It isn't so today in other countries. My interest in this matter led me, a couple of years ago, to obtain samples of elementary readers from various parts of the world. I received some truly fine ones from New Zealand. They were inexpensive little books, but they

were beautiful in design and admirable in content. They had substance: as he studied, the child was learning exciting and interesting things about his native islands and the world. He was gaining a feeling for words, for the power and beauty of good writing. In short, he was *learning to read* in the only real and true sense—not merely acquiring (maybe) a scientifically controlled vocabulary theoretically useful in "social adjustment." I was also most pleasantly impressed by elementary readers from Norway and from The Netherlands. These little books carried good sense and good taste straight through from cover and typography to style and substance.

What can we do about this—we parents (and grandparents) in the United States? Perhaps a good first step would be to sit down and try to read straight through—and clear through—the reader that your second- or third- or fourth-grade child brings home from school, and see whether you think you would have enjoyed studying it for a year at that age. If you feel as my sons and daughters-in-law and I do, you may want to register your view where it may ultimately have effect in choice of textbooks. Meanwhile, we can insist that our schools provide ample supplementary reading material of good quality. Best of all, we can put enjoyable, challenging, and rewarding books into the hands of our children at home.

It is strange that while textbooks for young readers are generally so bad (this isn't uniformly true at the higher levels), "trade" books for young readers present a high and constantly higher level of merit in conception, in content, in form. Each year, trying to suggest in our November department some good books for youngsters, I'm embarrassed by the abundance of deserving titles. This year the strongest field seems to me—not surprisingly—that of science.

To see what I consider genuine excellence in a book for youngsters, let's take a close look at *Little Red Newt*, by Louise Dyer Harris and Norman Dyer

Harris. This book is advertised as suitable for children from 6 on up. I can testify by experience that 6-year-olds love it as read aloud, while my grandson in junior high school found it wholly absorbing. The story it tells is soundly interesting: children find a "little red newt" and bring him to school. The teacher helps the children to build a terrarium, and the little newt spends several months in the schoolroom. At the end of the year he's given his freedom. In the course of the year the children feed him, watch him change his skin, learn about his life cycle and the other creatures that share his environment—"the circus in the pond," as one chapter is called. The illustrations—on every page—by Henry Bugbee Kane are charming in color and line and scientifically accurate. The end product: the young reader has had a true look into the wonder and drama and beauty of the world of Nature. He has learned something worth knowing for its own sake. He has had a good time.

Another fine book for reading aloud to little people and for their own reading by older children is *Wild Folk in the Desert*, written by Carroll Lane Fenton and Evelyn Carswell. This book is packed with accurate information about the five American deserts and the living things adapted



Frederick

to their environments, presented with a sufficient degree of narrative method to whet the interest but with a sound recognition of the fact that to young minds facts, as such, about living things are interesting if they are presented clearly and concretely. The black-and-white illustrations are outstanding in vitality and accuracy. Similar books of scientific content suggested by their titles are *Kangaroos and Other Animals with Pockets*, by Louis Darling, and *Shooting Stars*, by Herbert S. Zim. Both are recommended for readers 8 to 12.

An outstanding scientific book for young readers is *The Tools of Science*, by Irving Adler, with pictures by Ruth

From Fellow to Author



Among the first 18 young people to become Rotary Fellows was William Pierson Barker, of Canton, Ohio, who studied in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1947-48. Now a clergyman in Pittsburgh, Pa., he has just written *Twelve Who Were Chosen* (Fleming H. Revell, \$2), a study of the disciples of Jesus Christ.



Typical of the many excellent new books for youngsters are those shown here, beside a drawing by Italian Colette Roselli from *I Went to the Animal Fair*, a collection of animal poems selected by William Cole. The partially obscured book is by Harry Adams. It is entitled *The Arabs*.

Adler. It tells the history of the basic tools of scientific study, from the yardstick, the caliper, the burning glass to the cyclotron, and explains the uses of each. The language is suited to junior and senior high-school readers, and the presentation is admirably human and alive. I believe any boy or girl with a budding interest in science will find this book rewarding.

* * *

New dimensions in books for young people are represented by *First Came the Family*, by Ruth M. Underhill, and *The Arabs*, by Harry B. Ellis. Dr. Underhill, a distinguished anthropologist, has given in *First Came the Family* a picture of family life in many widely varying societies that seems to me finely adapted to interest and inform high-school readers. *The Arabs* is an introduction, historical and descriptive, to the Arab world—one of positive value for the serious high-school student of the present day, and one distinctly readable and sound in organization and emphasis.

Another fine and highly individual new book is *Singing Strings*, written and illustrated by Larry Kettelkamp for readers from 8 to 12. It merges the history of stringed musical instruments with explanation of the scientific principles involved and clear directions for home manufacture of simple forms of the harp, banjo, and violin.

History and science are blended in another new book which I like so well that I'm putting it into my own reference library—though it's intended primarily for high-schoolers: *Flashing Harpoons, The Story of Whales and Whaling*, by R. Frank, Jr. This book is especially rich and vivid in its account

of modern whaling ships and operations. The history of whaling as a once great American industry is the subject of a truly fine book which belongs to a new series about which I am definitely enthusiastic: Henry Beetle Hough's *Great Days of Whaling*, the first volume of the North Star Series. I have praised earlier books of Hough in this department. In the saga of American whaling he has a subject close to his heart, and one splendidly rich in adventure, character, social significance.

Equally notable is *Sailing the Seven Seas*, by Mary Ellen Chase, an account for young readers of the seagoing New England families and the ships they sailed, the voyages they made—the material of the fine novels which have given Miss Chase a permanent place in American literature. I am delighted to see the field of American social history treated for young readers in a way worthy of such writers as Mr. Hough, Miss Chase—and such authors of forthcoming volumes as Bruce Catton, Jonathan Daniels, Paul Horgan, and Earl Schenck Miers, to name a few. I urge you to look for this North Star Series.

* * *

Biography and fiction are standby fields for books for young readers. I've space left only to list a few examples of each which I like and recommend: in biography, *Lincoln's Animal Friends*, by Ruth Painter Randall (9 up); *Lincoln's Teacher*, by Kunigunde Duncan (high school); *Swords, Stars and Bars*, a volume of lively brief biographies of Confederate cavalry leaders, by Lee McGiffin (12 up); *John Greenleaf Whittier, Fighting Quaker*, by Ruth Langland Holberg, with especially strong black-and-white illustrations by Aldren A. Wat-

son; *America's Own Mark Twain*, by Jeannette Eaton. The subject matter of five engaging new novels for high-school readers is suggested by their titles: *Young Doctor of New Amsterdam*, by Norma Wood James; *Keelboat Journey*, by Zachary Ball; *The Eagle Pine*, by Dirk Gringhuis; *Long Ball to Left Field*, by Duane Decker; *The Paleface Redskins* (for 10-year-olds and up), by Jacqueline Jackson.

Finally, for very little people I nominate with real pleasure *Bascombe, The Fastest Hound Alive*, by George J. W. Goodman, which reads aloud delightfully; *I Went to the Animal Fair*, a selection by William Cole of amusing poems about animals, with pleasant pictures by Colette Roselli; and *The Insect Concert*, story and pictures by Sanae Kawaguchi.

* * *

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:

Little Red Newt, Louise Dyer Harris and Norman Dyer Harris (Little, Brown, \$2.75).—*Wild Folk in the Desert*, Carroll Lane Fenton and Evelyn Carswell (John Day, \$3.50).—*Kangaroos*, Louis Darling (Morrow, \$2.50).—*Shooting Stars*, Herbert S. Zim (Morrow, \$2.50).—*The Tools of Science*, Irving Adler (John Day, \$3).—*First Came the Family*, Ruth M. Underhill (Morrow, \$3).—*The Arabs*, Harry B. Ellis (World, \$2.95).—*Singing Strings*, Larry Kettelkamp (Morrow, \$2.75).—*Flashing Harpoons*, R. Frank, Jr. (Crowell, \$3).—*Great Days of Whaling*, Henry Beetle Hough (Houghton Mifflin, \$1.95).—*Sailing the Seven Seas*, Mary Ellen Chase (Houghton Mifflin, \$1.95).—*Lincoln's Animal Friends*, Ruth Painter Randall (Little, Brown, \$3).—*Lincoln's Teacher*, Kunigunde Duncan (Advance, \$3.50).—*Swords, Stars and Bars*, Lee McGiffin (Dutton, \$2.95).—*John Greenleaf Whittier*, Ruth Langland Holberg (Crowell, \$2.75).—*America's Own Mark Twain*, Jeannette Eaton (Morrow, \$3).—*Young Doctor of New Amsterdam*, Norma Wood James (Longmans, \$3).—*Keelboat Journey*, Zachary Ball (Dutton, \$2.95).—*The Eagle Pine*, Dirk Gringhuis (McKay, \$3).—*Long Ball to Left Field*, Duane Decker (Morrow, \$2.95).—*The Paleface Redskins*, Jacqueline Jackson (Little, Brown, \$3.50).—*Bascombe, The Fastest Hound Alive*, George J. W. Goodman (Morrow, \$2.75).—*I Went to the Animal Fair*, William Cole (World, \$2.75).—*The Insect Concert*, Sanae Kawaguchi (Little, Brown, \$2.50).

Flood Recedes— When recent flood waters heaped misery upon the citizens of the Nellore district of India's Andhra State, the Rotary Club of NELLORE was quick to respond with help. The 36 Club members dug into their pockets and brought out 3,000 rupees (\$630 in U. S. currency) for medicine, clothing, food, and other supplies for the victims, distributing them through the Sree Ramakrishna Mission in SULLURPET. Earlier this year NELLORE Rotarians helped establish a blood bank at the Government hospital in NELLORE. The town donated 10,000 rupees for the building, and the Club contributed 3,500 rupees.

Youth Shall Be Heard Looking for a lively program with a youthful note? Rotarians of HUNTINGTON, W. Va., found one in a panel-discussion program put on by four local high-school students. HUNTINGTON youngsters gave opinions

on what a young man thinks about school discipline; thinks about school curriculums; thinks when he looks for in a job; and thinks of world affairs. Says a Club spokesman: "They came through with flying colors."

Helping Hand in Houston

Enrolled in colleges all over the United States this Fall are 69 students who have more in common than claiming the HOUSTON, TEX., area as their home. Each has received a \$2,000 scholarship through the Rotary Club of HOUSTON, administrator of a million-dollar scholarship grant—the largest in history in that area—from the Jesse H. and Mary Gibbs Jones Foundation. Jesse H. Jones, a prominent HOUSTON businessman who died June 1, 1956, was U. S. Secretary of Commerce from 1940 to 1945. To process the applications, the Club named 24 Committees, one for each high school in HOUSTON and Harris County. For each applicant the Committee studied a grade transcript, a

statement from the high-school principal about the student's character, leadership potential, and financial need, and a report from the student about his plans for college and a career. The Club will administer the fund for the next five years. "The students and citizens of HOUSTON and Harris County should be eternally grateful to the Jones family for their belief in education and their generosity to the youth of this area," said Tom Niland, 1957-58 President of the HOUSTON Rotary Club. "Rotary is especially grateful for having been asked to participate in this work."

Contact Lenses

In the foothills of the Himalayas near MORADABAD, INDIA, the Gandhi Eye Hospital set up a small camp to treat the poor people in and near the village of DILARI. Nearly 1,400 people came for treatment; 136 underwent operations, including 56 cataract removals. Many of the patients, however, were too poor to buy spectacles



Are today's educational methods as good as in the "good old days"? To find out for themselves, the 50 Rotarians of South Orange, N. J., brought these third-grade youngsters and their

teacher, Mildred Zybort, to their meeting room, and there watched them go through a typical reading lesson. General conclusion: today's methods are better than those of yore.



Air-minded Rotarians of the Seattle, Wash., area (left) cover ears as a U. S. Navy Skywarrior jet bomber roars into a landing during their tour of Whidbey Island base. . . . Rotarians of East El Paso, Tex. (right), made history with a meeting in the air.



Photo: (left) U. S. Navy

Boarding a new turbo-prop air liner, they flew over three States and two countries, inducted four new members, and enjoyed food and scenery at 15,000 feet. Albert Mueller, of East El Paso, tries on a parachute for anyone who had "to leave early." No one did.

which doctors prescribed . . . and that's when the Rotary Club of MORADABAD stepped into action. With the proceeds of its "sunshine box" the 55 Club members purchased and distributed glasses for all those patients unable to bear the cost. Writes B. D. Goyal, 1957-58 President of the MORADABAD Rotary Club: "The project enabled our Club to come in close contact with the people of this area. There can hardly be any more charitable work on which to spend the proceeds of our sunshine box."

Tweet, Tweet—Par-a-a-de Res! From a distance of two blocks or more, the sight would have raised goose pimples on any Highlander. For down Main Street in PENN YAN, N. Y., during a recent parade celebrating the village's 125th anniversary there came regular columns of men, marching to a reedy bagpipe air. But as the columns strode by the spectators lining the curbs, the "kiltie" band's subterfuge was bared: (1) the bagpipe music came from a sound truck; (2) the "kilts" worn by the band members—all members of the local Rotary Club—looked more like Bermuda shorts than Scotland's plaited garments; and (3) those things which from a distance appeared to be bagpipe-sounding pipes really were legs of folding camp chairs which the band members carried upside down on their shoulders. But the chairs served a good purpose. Whenever the parade halted—which all parades seem to do at one time or another—the bandsmen smartly swung the chairs into position . . . and sat down!

But Budgeters Didn't Balk Hard work and ingenuity parlayed a \$100 appropriation for an intercommunication system into an installation valued at \$2,000 in a PLUM ISLAND, MASS., camp for polio victims. The craftsmen were 12 members of the Rotary Club of PEABODY, who toiled long hours after their regular day's business

to plan, assemble, and install the system at Camp Seahaven. PEABODY Rotarians have aided the camp, which cares for hundreds of polio victims annually, for many years. On this latest project, a Club spokesman admits, the Committee *did* exceed its budget a bit—98 cents.

Anyone Eligible?

A senior active member of a Rotary Club is a nonclassified member who has been an active Rotarian for 15 or more years, or has reached the age of 65 after having been an active Rotarian for at least five years, or is a present or past officer of Rotary International who has exercised his option to become a senior active member, or has been elected to senior active membership in his Club. More evidence of the growing popularity of this kind of membership came to light not long ago in a meeting of the Rotary

Club of TULSA, OKLA., when 20 members announced to then President Royce Savage that they were electing senior active membership, thus opening a score of classifications which now may be loaned by the TULSA Club. Early in his year President Savage appointed a three-man Committee to point out the advantages which this kind of membership holds for members and Club alike. One of the Committee's basic tools was Paper No. 340-A, *Senior Active Membership*, a comprehensive explanation of this kind of membership. You can get a free copy from Rotary's headquarters, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

World Junket

"An Evening of Harmony" netted \$410 for the charities and scholarship fund of the Rotary Club of CRANFORD, N. J. Club members earned the money by staging a musical pro-



Photo: Asheville Citizen-Times

North Carolina and Florida may be two States apart, but they were joined recently in this "Florida Day" program at the Rotary Club of Asheville, N. C. Nearly 150 Floridians were guests. The day's topic: citrus crops, tourists, industries.



Snow cancelled the Rotary Club's first attempt at a "Pancake Day" to raise funds for a local library. They postponed it to late March . . . and, yes, the heaviest snow of the year fell. Rotarians made some money, however, and chalked off the weather to the name of their town—it's Frostburg, Md.

All aboard for fellowship afloat! Rotarians of Braintree, Mass., boarded three private cabin cruisers and set a course for Rockport, Mass., where they spent the day with local Rotarians. They were met at the harbor by a decorated land float on which all rode to a local restaurant for dinner.



Photo: Quincy Ledger



Photo: McKenzie

Building further its long list of Community Service activities, the Rotary Club of Orbest, Australia, gave a mobile library unit to a local hospital and this tape recorder to a local primary school. Here Club President Kenneth J. Abbot presents the latter to the school's headmaster, E. S. Wicks.

gram which included the WESTFIELD, N. J., Chorus and three barbershop quartettes. . . . The Rotary Club of BOMBAY, INDIA, invited 33 students from as many local schools, each of whom had won one of the Club's "best student" prizes, to a recent Club meeting. Stu-

dents were selected for prizes of 50 rupees each (\$10.50 U. S.) on the basis of scholarship, character, and extracurricular activities. The Club also held a symposium based on the results of a pilot survey it had conducted on juvenile vagrancy in the Fort area of BOM-

BAY. The report, which recommended remedial action, received wide attention in the BOMBAY press. . . . Visiting the Rotary Club of HAWLEY, PA., last September was 17-year-old Jean-Claude Drieu, of LEHAVRE, FRANCE, the winner of an essay contest sponsored by the Hawley Rotary Club in cooperation with the Rotary Club of LEHAVRE. First prize for the essay competition was a trip to the United States. The subject: How can the United States and Europe best aid the underdeveloped countries of the world? What problems must be faced in such an undertaking, and what are the needs of those peoples? . . . Sixteen Past Presidents of the Rotary Club of PAARL, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, met at a dinner meeting recently and formed a Past Presidents group which will assist the Club's Rotary Information Committee.

After the Ball . . . an estimated 150 Was Over . . . local high school students buzzed the doorbell at the home of Raymond Slater, a member of the Rotary Club of BRENTWOOD, Mo. They were taking him up on his invitation to all those attending the high-school grad-

Photo: Rotarian Jack Arne



Tuesday evening is meeting night for members of the Seniors' Club organized two years ago by the Rotary Club of Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa. For people 60 and older, it offers fellowship and good times . . . like this recent prize-awarding session shows.

Missouri Show-How

IMAGINE, if you can, a group of people equal in number to the combined populations of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia—the three largest cities of the United States. The total—about 13½ million—represents the number of persons in the U.S.A. who are 65 years of age or older. Now, set apart about one-third of this total, which is the number of people of this age group who have no income, and you will begin to realize the problem of care of the aged which exists in the United States today.

In Missouri, the "Show-Me State," 30 Rotary Clubs of Rotary District 605 (northeastern and central Missouri) have modified their State's nickname and are showing others how to alleviate the problem of care of the aged in their area. They recently launched an organization called "Crusade to Aid Old Folks, Incorporated." Though still in its infancy, the organization has outlined a number of areas of work, chief among which is a program to aid reliable, established nursing homes.

"Many of the homes," says a spokesman for the group, "are operated by dedicated persons who have been financially unable to comply with recent nursing-home regulations enacted by the State of Missouri. By helping them meet the legal

requirements to retain their licenses, we will be helping a great many old folks remain in their present homes, which ultimately will be better and safer."

Some of the other objectives of the organization: to help elderly home owners who are excluded from benefits under the Old Age and Survivors Law; to urge care of the chronically ill in their own homes or by relatives wherever possible; to encourage the establishment of facilities in which husband and wife may live together; and to help establish facilities for recreation and social activities.

Today there are 1,400 members of the organization (\$25 annual membership fee; \$250 minimum for a lifetime membership). It was started by the Rotary Clubs of Ballwin, Bowling Green, Brentwood, Centralia, Clayton, Columbia, Ferguson, Fulton, Hannibal, Huntsville, Jefferson City, Kirksville, Kirkwood, Louisiana, Macon, Madison, Maplewood, Mexico, Moberly, Overland, Paris, St. Charles, Sullivan, Troy, Union, University City, Vandalla, Warrenton, Webster Groves, and Wentzville. Today all 30 Rotary Clubs in the District are participating, making this truly a District-wide project.

—NOLAN STINSON, SR.
Past District Governor
Ballwin, Mo.

uation dance to "come on over" for a post-prom party. With the assistance of two other Rotary couples, the group was fed and entertained until the wee hours of the morning. It was the second year Rotarian Slater turned his home into the post-prom party site.

Friendships Cultivated

Just as Spring heralds the green corn shoots which poke through the furrowed farmlands near CENTRALIA, ILL., it also marks the time for the annual rural-urban meeting of the local Rotary Club. For the 26th consecutive year this Spring, CENTRALIA Rotarians and farmers in the area met for their annual Fellowship Dinner. Of the 39 farmers attending, seven had come to the first such meeting in 1932 and every one since, barring illness. An after-dinner program consisted of a speech; harmonica, ukulele, and organ solos; and a lively round of barbershop-quartette and group singing.

Opinion and News Sheet

There is much worthwhile material published in journals of economic and political opinion which ordinarily does not come to the attention of average readers, thinks the International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of SOMERSET WEST, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. And to make some of this material available, a Committee member periodically selects representative passages from such publications and passes them along to fellow Club members in the form of a mimeographed news and opinion sheet which, in addition to providing information, often sparks lively luncheon-table discussions. Recently the Committee expanded its activities, sending the sheet to newspapers and radio stations where parts of it are frequently incorporated into news reports.

Four Clubs Mark 25th Year

Four Rotary Clubs observe the 25th anniversary of their charters this month. Congratulations! They are SPRING VALLEY, ILL.; HELSINGØR-ELSINORE, DENMARK; AMHERSTBURG, ONT., CANADA; and HOVE, ENGLAND.

And Both Have Friendly People

If you have ever motored through another community and suddenly became aware of how much it resembles your own home town, then you may understand what moved William R. Hinckley, a Rotarian of LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., to stop his car in NEWCASTLE, N. B., CANADA, and telephone the local Rotary Club President. Rotarian Hinckley had observed that both towns were about the same size, that both were on or near bodies of water, and that each had a Rotary Club of 30 members. "In a few weeks," he told then President William Prince, "I'm bringing some members of our local boys' club to summer camp near here. Could some of us come over for a visit?" And so began an International Service venture. William Hinckley, who is executive director of the Grenville

Names Make News in Rotary

Personalities

recently seen

on Club platforms.



Backdropped by some of his published work, artist John Philip Falter receives an award from the Rotary Club in Falls City, Nebr., his home town, for "outstanding achievement in his chosen profession." Ben C. Dale (left), then Club President, makes the presentation.

Photo: © Republic



India's former Ambassador to the United States, G. L. Mehta, discusses relations between the two countries at this recent evening gathering of the Rotary Club of Bombay Suburban (West), India.



Gwen Terasaki, author of *Bridge to the Sun*, speaks to Rotarians of Tokyo, Japan, and brings greetings from Rotary District 757 (parts of Virginia and Tennessee, U.S.A.), where she recently addressed its District Conference.

Photo: Zephyr



The head table at this recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Ranchi, India, includes (from left) member P. K. Banerjee; Past District Governor Gurugobinda Basu, of Calcutta; Zakir Hussain, Governor of Bihar; Club President Hemen Ganguly; 1957-58 Club President S. S. Prasad; General K. S. Thimayya, Chief of Army Staff.

Baker Boys' Club in LOCUST VALLEY, told fellow Rotarians about his telephone conversation in NEWCASTLE. They appointed a number of the campers as

special "ambassadors of goodwill" from the LOCUST VALLEY Rotary Club. A few weeks ago the boys attended a meeting of the NEWCASTLE Rotary Club, read and

then presented a framed copy of greetings from LOCUST VALLEY Rotarians, and gave a 20-minute musical program. Later the boys reported on their mission before the LOCUST VALLEY Rotary Club and presented a similar musical program.

Take a Page from Essendon



If you reside in an average-sized Rotary community—in the United States, for instance—there are about 500 persons aged 15 through 19 who may or may not have decided upon a career. Do you know that the occupational information your Club members possess can help them?

TO MANY high-school students nearing graduation, the seemingly endless array of possible occupations or careers which await them is often as kaleidoscopic as a pawnbroker's showcase. To help local youngsters get current vocational information and to help them focus it in the light of their personal interests and abilities, the Rotary Club of Essendon, Australia, recently sponsored a "Careers Night." In it, parents, educators, counsellors, and business and professional people helped the young adults wrestle with one of life's most important decisions: which job for me?

Rotarians developed a three-phase program, aiming the first phase at 11- and 12-year-olds interested in long-range career planning, many of whom were deciding between a technical and a liberal-arts secondary-school training. There followed two more short addresses to the standing-room-only crowd in the Essendon Town Hall, one on "choosing a career," the other on "job opportunities."

When the evening moved into

its final stage, Essendon Rotarians swung into action. Students and parents moved upstairs to a large room dotted with tables. At each was a placard announcing the business or profession—more than 50 in all—on which students could get information. At other tables were counsellors, educators, and employment men ready to supplement vocational information with professional advice.

What caused the big turnout? A genuine interest, first of all, Club members agree. But they attribute some of its success to a carefully contrived plan of action. Club members consulted with local school officials to set a logical date for the event. Three weeks prior to it they distributed to all schools folders which described the plan and listed the trades and professions represented by Essendon Rotarians.

The best indication of its success, says a Club spokesman, was the number of parents who later asked if the affair would be repeated next year. And Essendon Rotarians hope to make the answer "Yes."

Ames Aims to Please

Rotarians of AMES, Iowa, aim to please ... their children especially. And nothing, they have found, delights the youngsters quite so much as when they are guests of their fathers and grandfathers once a year at a meeting of the AMES Rotary Club. There they learn firsthand "what daddy does every Monday noon." Forty-four were guests at the most recent meeting, and the happy occasion reaffirmed an old truth concerning children: "Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them."

Hail the Hundredth

British Columbia, Canada, a land of totem poles, modern cities, factories, farms, spectacular waterways and mountain scenery, and good hunting, is aglitter with events of its 100th-anniversary year. And in PORT ALBERNI, the colorful brass band which stepped out smartly a few weeks ago was in tune with the times. The bandsmen marched around a quarter-mile cinder oval, followed by a parade of athletes from seven junior high schools in the area. Ringing the track was a great crowd of spectators, here to cheer the completion of PORT ALBERNI's centennial project: a new cinder track for the local high school. ALBERNI DISTRICT Rotarians, who guided the project, say its actual cost was \$16,600, though they estimate that labor and material and equipment volunteered in building the track boost its total value to \$30,000.

26 New Clubs in Rotary World

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 26 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are Kushiyo-North (Kushiyo), Japan; Jevnaker (Hønefoss), Norway; Lentini (Siracusa), Italy; Nova Granada (Barretos), Brazil; North Shore [Houston] (Pasadena), Tex.; Carrasco (La Unión), Uruguay; Shirakawa (Koriyama), Japan; Castelar (Moron), Argentina; Terrace End (Palmerston North), New Zealand; Udipi (Mangalore), India; Saint-Cloud (Versailles and Ouest de Paris), France; Curuzú Cuatiá (Mercedes), Argentina; Yaoundé (Bangui), French Cameroon; Los Cerrillos (Santa Lucia), Uruguay; La Francia (Balmearia), Argentina; Kapunda (Gawler), Australia; Lake Oswego (Oregon City), Oreg.; Purwokerto (Tegal), Indonesia; San Juan Bautista (Asunción), Paraguay; São Bento do Sul (Mafrá), Brazil; Penco (Tome), Chile; Blumenau Norte (Blumenau), Brazil; Garibaldi (Bento Gonçalves), Brazil; Yonezawa (Yamagata), Japan; Santo Antonio da Patruiha (Porto Alegre Norte), Brazil; Narooma (Bega), Australia.



Careers Night in Essendon, Australia, brings (left to right) John Holden, member of the State Parliament; Sir Angus Mitchell, of Melbourne, Past President of RI; Cr. A. Pennell, Mayor of Essendon; Dougald D. Atkins, 1957-58 Club President; and Rotarian Walter A. Gurney. The event filled the Town Hall.

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records

DIAPERS to Declensions. Running a successful diaper service and teaching Latin to eighth-graders are all in a day's work for J. HAMOR MICHENER, Rotarian of Eastern Cleveland, Ohio. Five mornings a week ROTARIAN MICHENER, who studied languages at Haverford College many years ago, and recently picked up some teaching credits, instructs a "pre-



A college graduate at 71 is Everett Shively (center), of Columbus, Ohio, who recently received a bachelor's degree in business administration from Ohio State University. Congratulating him is Ohio State President Novice G. Fawcett, also a Rotarian of Columbus.

language" class at Orange School. The course, which he likes to call "eighth-grade humanities," is his own idea, the result of experience on the school board and discussions with the school superintendent. In the two classes held each day, children learn to speak Latin and read a Latin story of suburban life written by their teacher, who hopes to increase their appreciation of English and the romance languages by informal oral educational methods. The experiment, now more than two years old, is succeeding. Even the children like it!

Banners and Gavels. Rotarians really get around, a fact illustrated recently by two Rotarians who followed the old Rotary custom of packing along Rotary Club banners for exchange purposes on tours abroad. CHESTER A. HOEFER, of Brookline, Mass., on a seven-month round-the-world trip, visited 26 Clubs from Honolulu, Hawaii, to Bombay, India, to London, England, and on behalf of his Club exchanged banners with all of them. . . . MEDARDO MORGAGNI, of Fallbrook, Calif., visited Rotary Clubs in 12 countries during a recent six-month European tour, and did the same. A high light of his trip was an Inter-Club party given by the Rotary Clubs of Bologna and Forli, Italy, followed by Mass in the Forli Cathedral where he

had served as altar and choir boy during his youth in Forli. Upon his return to Fallbrook, ROTARIAN MORGAGNI conceived the idea of making and sending suitably inscribed gavels to all the Clubs he visited. An experienced woodworker, he made 19 gavels from the wood of ancient olive trees recently removed from Pala and San Luis Rey Missions, engraved on them the name of the Fallbrook Club, and sent them overseas as his way of saying "thanks for the memory."

From Commerce to the Cloth. Most people who retire at the age of 65 look forward to a life of leisure. But for FRANK C. STACKPOLE, a Past President of the Rotary Club of East Paterson, N. J., retirement from his post as a safety director coincided with the start of a new career. In September he entered a seminary to begin several years of study preparatory to becoming a Roman Catholic priest in Juneau, Alaska. A widower, he has a son and a young grandson. All his schooling has been for the business world, but he has said he believes it will be beneficial to him in the spiritual life he is entering. With him he is taking the best wishes of East Paterson Rotarians, and a watch they presented to him at a farewell meeting.

Rotarian Honors. Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is HORACE R. WISELY, a Past President of the Salinas, Calif., Rotary Club. . . . SHELBY WOOD, of Crossville, Ill., was one of 12 outstanding rural Scoutmasters in the United States to be awarded a scholarship to the Scoutmasters Training Conference at Philmont Boy Scout Ranch at Cimarron, N. Mex. . . . The Leidy Medal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has been awarded to DR. HERBERT BARKER



An inscribed silver tray from Chicago, Ill., Rotarians goes to Paul H. Love (left), recently retired executive head of the Boy Scouts of America in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Herbert Blakeslee, President of the Rotary Club of Chicago, presents it.

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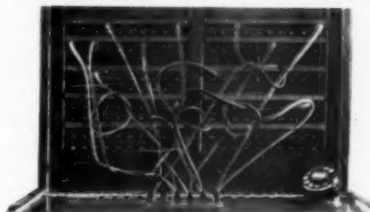
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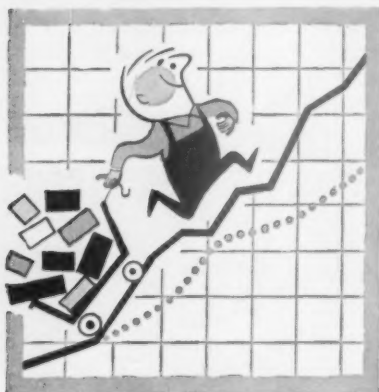
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HUNGERFORD, of Lawrence, Kans., professor emeritus of entomology at the University of Kansas. . . . The Award of Merit in their respective fields, an annual citation by the National Editorial Association, has gone to HERMAN ROE, Northfield, Minn., newspaper publisher, and EARL F. ENGLISH, of Columbia, Mo., dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism. . . . Nominated deputy chairman of the Andhra Pradesh



Raju

Legislative Council was G. S. RAJU, of Vijayawada, India. He is the managing director of the South India Research Institute. . . . Recipients of the 1958 United Community Services' Distinguished Volunteer Award were WENDELL B. GIBSON, MORRIS O. KAHN, and FRED J. PETERSON, of Des Moines, Iowa, who have contributed an aggregate of more than 90 years of volunteer services to their community. . . . A charcoal drawing by RALPH BAGLEY, of Orlando, Fla., won first prize at the recent exhibition given by the Artists League of Orange County. . . . FREDERICK N. SCHOLTZ, principal of the Adams, N. Y., High School, and his wife,

KATHARINE, a kindergarten teacher, were dual recipients of the Adams Rotary Club's outstanding citizenship trophy, an annual award. They have been associated in the teaching of Adams youth since 1930. . . . A testimonial luncheon of 126 prominent industry, business, and civic officials in Long Beach, Calif., recently honored RAYMOND H. GREEN on the



Green

50th anniversary of the stationery and printing firm he founded. He is a Past District Governor of Rotary International.

Wheel Talks. The evolution of the Rotary wheel is a subject K. S. JEWSON, of Dereham, England, has given slide lectures upon to more than 200 Clubs. And a varied subject it is. He has Club emblems showing the sun's rays emanating from the wheel, and also Abraham Lincoln's head, Scriptural texts, the British lion, and the American eagle propping up the wheel. In the early days of Rotary, he explains, Clubs evolved their own unique designs without much regard for standardization.

Doctor, 'Take Thou'

DOCTORS are always prescribing for other people, but it is whispered that they are not especially good about taking either medicine or advice themselves. They don't like being told what to do or to take, but seem to get satisfaction from doling out little blanks bearing their names, office hours, and the names of drugs illegibly scrawled. All prescriptions are prefaced by the sign "Rx," meaning "take thou." So, to my doctor colleagues in Rotary here's a little prescription for you. Take thou once weekly:

R—Relax and enjoy your Rotary Club. While you are eating your luncheon salad, don't try mentally to recount the details of the operation on Mrs. Jones, or attempt to recall all the figures on Mr. Smith's blood chemistry.

O—Open your ears and your mind to the conversation of the Rotarians sitting next to or across from you. After all, others do interesting things and have their problems too. Incidentally, you might hear a story good enough to repeat to one of your "down in the mouth" patients.

T—Take on some responsibility in your Club Committees. Don't use the old excuse that you are too burdened with your practice. You will get what



you sorely need: something to divert your mind from the exacting, exasperating demands of your daily practice.

A—Add your talents to your membership in Rotary. If you can do any of the unusual jobs often demanded of doctors, then surely you can direct this ability along some useful Rotary channel: youth work, crippled children, community projects, Rotary education.

R—Remember to be thankful for the friendship which Rotary membership gives you. In giving friendship, you gain it yourself. You can't buy friendship in a drug store.

Y—Yearn to know Rotary. Read THE ROTARIAN. Attend some District Conferences and Annual Conventions. They will broaden your outlook, mellow your heart, and make you a better doctor.

—ROBERT C. PENDERGRASS, M.D.
Rotarian, Americus, Ga.

Your

LETTERS

Too Much Speed!

Holds E. A. ROBERTS, *Rotarian Magazine Editor*
Carlsbad, New Mexico

At 4 P.M. today I happened to be stopped at the side of a local mortuary. A police car sped up, picked up an ambulance as pilot, and screamed down the street to the south city limits. Back shortly with one dead woman, four seriously hurt miners, and a terribly hurt little girl. Too much speed! Tonight I read the article *Thou Shalt Not Kill—on the Highways*, by T. E. Murphy [THE ROTARIAN for September].

Maybe Governor Ribicoff, bless him, has the answer. Our State has not had the guts to adopt his plan yet, but I think it good.

Underlying Issue Pointed Out

By ROBERT E. KRESGE, *Rotarian Park and Recreation Superintendent*
Charleston, West Virginia

As much as I respect the position of Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and the country he represents, I regret the "head in the sand" or ostrich approach toward the great division in the world today [THE ROTARIAN for September]. It certainly must please the Communist leaders to know that it exists.

We all agree that understanding is basic to world peace. We have also had proof upon proof in recent years how the Communist mind works, how it can make black white and white black. This is not to gloss over our own weaknesses or faults. There is one, the one, difference in the two major ideologies the world knows today which creates an unbridgeable gap between them. Belief in God as the maker and ruler of the universe is the issue which underlies all our other differences. We cannot deal

constructively with any man or men who deny the existence of God. The values are too unlike.

Approval for Radhakrishnan View

From SAMUEL M. MITCHELL
Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

I am very glad to observe the statement written by Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan in THE ROTARIAN for September [THE HUMAN RACE IN CRISIS]. He has said a number of things which need to be noted and considered with seriousness.

It is indeed splendid that THE ROTARIAN gives expression to matters of this character.

Exception to Radhakrishnan

Taken by W. P. DAWN, *Rotarian Telephone-Company Manager*
Muncie, Indiana

May I take exception to *The Human Race in Crisis*, by Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan [THE ROTARIAN for September]?

The good doctor speaks as the head of a neutralist State, a State that is now famous for playing both sides of the power street. He would have us lay away our arms and seek to pacify the Soviets by dwelling on their good points. Shall we then abandon our allies, such as Nationalist China and Turkey, to peaceful penetration of the fun-loving Muscovites?

I am an American first, a Rotarian second. I believe in a strong America without the encumbrance of the United Nations. I still remember with shame American Marines retreating in Korea because the United Nations kept us from using the full force of our arms at the Yalu River. . . .

My faith will rest in our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. We have the deterrent power to preserve peace; let us not be persuaded to give up that power.

Many Projects Not Thought Through

Agrees GREGORY COOPER, *Rotarian Architect and Engineer*
Weston, Massachusetts

Miles MacDonald's article, *Let's Look Projects Over* [THE ROTARIAN for September], is so true. Many projects are not thought through, and a few bring unfortunate publicity.

I write to commend the personal project of the Individual Rotarian. Rotary International and the Rotarian's own Club are among the best avenues of service that I have ever known. When the idea clicks, the individual Rotarian gets a tremendous boost in many ways. The project may well be an enlargement of the hobby of its sponsor. The sponsor can often take upon him-

Welcome News...

for firms with
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You may not believe it—but it's true! Housewives prefer these multi machine, coin operated laundries—because a week's washing can be done at one time, and save up to 50% on

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Speed Wash installations are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

It is America's fastest growing business with single installations rapidly expanding into chain operations encompassing entire cities and territories.

20 Washers, 6 to 10 drying tumblers equipped with coin meters are required for a typical Speed Wash installation. An investment of from \$11,000.00 to \$14,000.00. Business then runs itself. No attendants required. Maintenance, coin collection, janitorial services can all be handled by contract services.

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self all the expense and time required. It is very simple. Write to the Directors of your Rotary Club explaining what you propose and requesting their approval. If they approve, then go ahead, hammer and tongs. Title the project as sponsored by the Rotary Club because it is now the Club's project.

There are two obvious possibilities for individual projects. (1) Write to another Rotarian, preferably in another land. (2) Subscribe to one of the Rotary regional magazines that are listed in the *Official Directory of Rotary International*, at least look at it, then pass it on to anyone interested. *Le Rotarien Français* has been going to our high-school French teacher and the Rotary Club of Weston has exchanged letters with its editors. *Live Rotary*—it is as much "fun" as using odd letterheads. *Live Rotary* as an individual as well as a member of a good and powerful group.

An Expression of Appreciation

From HERBERT T. ARNOLD, Rotarian
Stone Quarrier
East Sydney, Australia

I was one of the fortunate fellows who attended the 1958 Convention in Dallas, Texas, on the charter flight from Australia, and so was privileged to enjoy the unforgettable hospitality of Rotarians throughout the United States of America. [See 'D'-Notes, THE ROTARIAN for July.]

The Rotary Club of East Sydney extends the warmest greetings to our hosts, with the sincere hope and invitation to them to visit our sunny land and allow us to reciprocate their many kindnesses.

Four-Way Test Inspires Trip

For THOMAS SPEARS
Insurance Broker
San Francisco, California
Glenn D. Kittler's article *Blueprint*

for a *Better Town*, which appeared in the September, 1957, issue of THE ROTARIAN and then in *The Reader's Digest*, is responsible for a recent cross-country trip I took.

Its description of the effect of The Four-Way Test in Daytona Beach, Florida, led me to believe that the same code could be applied profitably in the Marina section of San Francisco. Here are many of the same problems that used to exist in Daytona Beach. So Mrs. Spears and I took a plane to Daytona Beach, where we learned more about the plan from Walter LeGrande and his friends.

I have made a start in introducing The Four-Way Test to the Marina section of my city, and I am sure it will spread to the rest of San Francisco.

Riche Is Right

Believes PAUL NICKELSBURG, Rotarian
Offset Printer
Milford, Connecticut

In his *Eight Ways to Better Relationships with Your Workers* [THE ROTARIAN for August] Arthur L. Riche says: "No one knows all the answers about how to give working people the recognition they need and should have, because we know so little about people themselves." He is so right!

The usual efforts to alleviate dissatisfaction—such as job psychology, suggestion boxes, glee clubs, and hobby clubs—are only palliatives, and they do not reach the cause, do not affect work itself. On the contrary. In shifting the emphasis away from work, they imply that nothing can be done about it, that we must resign ourselves and accept as a fact the notion that work must be and will ever be loathsome and that man must turn to avocational interests and pursuits to find satisfaction and self-expression.

Only a small minority of our working

Lines Not Confined to Cabins

My neighbor built a cabin small
But compact, plain in lines, and tall
Enough to let a grown man stand
When you obeyed its just demand
To bow your head in humbleness
In presence of his craftiness.

I watched it grow from bottom row
Of logs to window sill. The slow
But sturdy climb to sloping roof
Was gracefully achieved; the proof
That will of man can master things
And give his highest wishes wings. . . .

I envied him his handiwork.
His cabin stands. He did not shirk
Nor falter till it was complete.
It challenges my soul to beat
Against the sloth that would deprive
Mankind from being most alive.



Creation is our quest. To take
Discarded timbers and to make
A dream come true, does not confine
Nor crib, nor cabin God's design
But, rather, executes His will
That man should wield dominion still.

—BRADFORD GRAY WEBSTER
Rotarian, Smethport, Pa.

people are indolent and obtuse. Unfortunately, the approach to all workers has been geared to the low standards of that minority and thus has pulled down the level of all. But most of our working men and women are intelligent and deserve better. Given a little responsibility and stimulation, as Rotarian Riche makes clear, they will respond. I am not speaking of the big responsibility: only very few want it (or qualify for it). But many want a little responsibility, like to "be their own boss" within the immediate reach of their task. Such a concept, if put to work, will leave the foreman free to be more of a coordinator and less of all the many, and often incompatible, rôles he has to assume now. If this same spirit is followed along the ladder of the job hierarchy, there will be more meeting of more minds and less buck passing and responsibility dodging. If we set free and encourage our vast reserves of talent, we won't have to fear the technological and industrial competition of the Russians.

A Report on 'Pen Friends'

From FERROZA HOMJI
Daughter of Rotarian
Poona, India

This is to let you know how popular THE ROTARIAN is.

You printed my name in the *Hobby Hitching Post* in the February, 1958, issue, and since that time I have received 52 letters from all over the world: Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Ceylon, but the bulk, of course, from the friendly people of the U.S.A. One Rotarian in New Zealand sent me beautiful stamps, saying that he sent stamps to those who collected them as they passed through his office.

However, it is impossible to write to all 52 girls and boys as I would go bankrupt!

Thank you for such a wonderful Magazine.

'I Am an American'

Says B. I. VANGILDER
Stockton, California

To quote from *The Editors' Workshop* for August: "A citizen of France is a Frenchman. A citizen of Peru is a Peruvian. But a citizen of the United States is—what? An American? Of course, but so are the peoples of Central and South American countries Americans. . . ." Please permit me to disagree.

As an inhabitant of the Continent of North America, I am a North American. As a citizen of the United States of America, I am an American. Likewise, an inhabitant of the Continent of South America is a South American, and a citizen of the Republic of Peru is a Peruvian—not an American. There is no continent called "America."

If we Americans were to use some variation of "United States" as our national name, the citizens of the Republic of Peru would be Republicans, but where would that leave the Democrats?

It also "just came to us," and you may "wish it hadn't!"

WHERE TO STAY

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This "Where to Stay" directory section has been developed as a service to Rotarians so that they may stop at the better hotels, motels, and resorts. Write or wire them directly for further information and reservations. In doing so, please mention THE ROTARIAN.

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Howard F. Hohl, General Manager

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An International Hotel

Swimming pool, cabana club, glamorous dining, dancing and entertainment, tennis, tropical gardens, patios, lounges, beautiful sea views, gracious service and management.

RM Thurs. 12:30

Tony Vaughn
Managing Director

ENGLAND

SOUTH KENSINGTON—HOTEL REMBRANDT. One of London's most favored hotels. Many bedrooms, with private bath. Chelsea Rotary Club meets every Tuesday, 12:45.

WESTMINSTER—HOTEL RUBENS. Buckingham Palace Rd. Entirely modernized, nearly all bedrooms with private baths. Westminster Rotary Club meets 1:00 Thursday.

HAWAII

WAIKIKI—WHITE SANDS Apartment-Hotel. All new Hawaiian decor. Pool, lanai, kitchen. Near beach and shops. Donald "Don" Wheat, 426 Nahu, Honolulu 15.

MEXICO

MONTERREY-GRAM HOTEL ANCIRA. Famous the world over. Traditional hospitality, 220 rooms. Air-conditioned. Rotary headquarters. Arturo Torraladrada, Gen. Mgr.

PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN—CONDADO BEACH HOTEL. "Pride of the West Indies." An ultra-modern oceanfront hotel—close to Business, Amusement and Shopping. James Weber, mgr.

SWITZERLAND

ST. MORITZ—KULM HOTEL. Leading Eu. with bath from 26—Am. with bath from \$11.50. Rotary Club meets in winter: Tues., 12:15—F. W. Herring, Mgr.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM—DINKLER-TUTWILER. 400 rooms. Direction Dinkler Hotels. Excellent service. Ira Patton, Vice Pres. and Mgr. Moderate rates. RM Wednesday, 12:30.

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PHOENIX—HOTEL WESTWARD NO. 500 rooms with baths, air conditioned. Patio pool. Resort atmosphere in mid-town location. Fine convention facilities. RM Fri. noon.

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ATLANTA—DINKLER PLAZA HOTEL. 400 rooms of solid comfort in the downtown section. A Dinkler Hotel. George Fowler, V.P. and Mgr. Moderate rates. RM Mon., 12:30.

ILLINOIS

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Meeting place of
America's earliest Rotary Club.
Rotary Luncheon on Tuesday, 12:10
and special courtesies to Rotarians at all times.

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OHIO

CINCINNATI—SHERATON-GIBSON. Cincinnati's largest, 1000 rooms with television. Restaurant and 650 rooms air-cond. Thomas Corcoran, Gen. Mgr. RM Thurs., 12:15.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS—HOTEL PEABODY. "The South's Finest—one of America's Best." 625 rooms with bath, downtown location, air-conditioned. RM Tues., 12:15. Thomas J. McGinn, Mgr.

TEXAS

DALLAS—HOTEL BAKER. Preferred address in Dallas. Drive-in Motor Lobby. Completely air-cond. TV in guest rooms. 700 rooms. F. J. Baker, GM. Wed., 12:00.

FORT WORTH—HOTEL TEXAS. The executive address in Fort Worth. 500 rooms—air-conditioned—TV—24 hour food service. Liston W. Slack, Manager. RM Friday, 12:15.

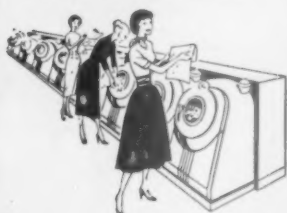
ADVERTISING RATES

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add \$4000-\$8000 to
your annual income



A coin-operated unattended Westinghouse Laundromat® equipped laundry store is easily operated in your spare time... while netting you \$4000-\$8000 of additional income each year! It is a depression-proof business that virtually runs itself... provides you and your family with future security by building capital equity.

Briefly, Here's What It Is:

1. A coin-operated laundry store requires no attendants because all equipment is coin-metered and easily operated by customers. And because they do-it-themselves, your customers save almost 50% on their weekly laundry bill.
2. Many coin-operated laundry stores are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week... providing a necessary modern convenience for working people. Extra profits are realized during night and weekend hours when other laundry stores are closed.

Here's What It Does For You:

1. Because it takes only a few hours of management time each week, it does not interfere with your regular business or job.
2. Accelerated depreciation schedules permit rapid accrual of equity... offer attractive tax deductions.

Thousands of investors, neighborhood businessmen, doctors, lawyers and teachers today own unattended laundry stores and are now enjoying steady substantial extra income in their spare time. We have planned over 7000 profitable laundry stores throughout the country... have the know-how essential to the security of your investment. No experience necessary. Receive training, advice and promotional help from the originators and pioneers of the coin-operated laundry store. We will finance up to 80% of the necessary equipment. For full information, send the quick-action coupon below.

ALD, Inc. Dept. J
7045 N. Western Ave., Chicago 45, Ill.

I'd like to know more about owning a coin-operated WESTINGHOUSE LAUNDROMAT equipped laundry store. Have your representative contact me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

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Let the Punishment Fit the Criminal?

[Continued from page 41]

examination and study as to whether or not this person can be released with a reasonable probability that he will never again seriously offend society. If he can pass that basic test, let him return to society regardless of the seriousness of the crime itself.

On the other hand, where there is a reasonable probability that the person will again seriously offend society, let him be kept from society until that probability removes itself, even if this removal is permanent. There is nothing inhuman or harsh in this treatment. We are dealing with someone who is socially, emotionally, and psychologically ill. We have no compunction about sending to mental institutions the actually insane or mentally ill person, perhaps on a permanent basis, because he is potentially dangerous and yet he may not have harmed anyone. We segregate and detain persons who are victims of dangerous and contagious diseases by hospital or quarantine. Why not do the same thing with the habitual criminal—the socially and morally sick person? It is true that we do have life sentences for habitual criminals. However, to

qualify as a habitual criminal one must have served several separate terms for certain of the most serious crimes, and then again be convicted of certain other serious crimes. I can remember only one habitual criminal who has come before me. He was over 70 years of age. He had to be that old to serve the necessary sentences to qualify as a habitual criminal. His incarceration came a little late to protect society against his depredations.

California has tried this indeterminate-sentence approach in one field of crime: sex offenses against small children. Under California's Sexual Psychopathy Law the person convicted of this type of an offense is committed to a State hospital, there to remain under treatment and detention (no minimum—no maximum) until he can be returned to the court and to society by the staff of that hospital with a diagnosis that he is no longer a menace to the health and safety of others. Some offenders return rather quickly from this hospital; some have never returned. Only about 8 percent of those released under this program have repeated. No

Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 30 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time since July 1, 1958. As of September 15, 1958, \$54,414 had been received since July 1, 1958. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA

Wingham (28).

CANADA

Don Mills, Ont. (29); Cobourg, Ont. (58); Cornwall, Ont. (34).

CHINA

Taipei West (57).

CUBA

Sancti Spiritus (29); Havana (229).

INDONESIA

Bogor (17); Djakarta (63).

ITALY

Udine (69).

MEXICO

Chapultepec (64).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Carletonville (25); White River (24); Parys (24).

UNITED STATES

Chatfield, Minn. (30); Springfield Township-Flourtown, Pa. (24); West Lake, La. (23); Summerville, S. C. (30); Freeport, Tex. (32); Plaquemine, La. (28); Willis, Tex. (15); Somerset, Ky. (50); Western Springs, Ill. (34); Homer, Mich. (14); Bantoul, Ill. (57); Ashland, Wis. (43); Grants-

burg, Wis. (15); Sheffield, Ala. (60); Paris, Tex. (89); Camden, Ark. (47).

* * *

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions to The Rotary Foundation since July 1, 1958:

200 Percenters

Rochester, Tex. (20); Haverton, Pa. (37); Asheville, N. C. (150); Madison, N. J. (57); Dallas, Pa. (52); Dunedin, New Zealand (136); Lebanon, Mo. (66); Richmond Hill, N. Y. (36); South San Francisco, Calif. (57); Boyertown, Pa. (75); Richland, Wash. (52).

300 Percenters

Walnut Grove, Calif. (50); Concordville, Pa. (32); McKees Rocks, Pa. (51); Palmyra-Riverton, N. J. (67).

400 Percenters

Nelspruit, Union of South Africa (25).

* * *

Five additional Clubs became 100 percenters in the 1957-58 Rotary year. They are:

BRAZIL

Aracaju (37); Itajai (38); São Leopoldo (36); Laguna (14); Joinville (29).

One additional Club became a 700 percenter in the 1957-58 Rotary year. It is:

BRAZIL

São Paulo Norte (45).

one knows exactly how many repeaters there are from our penal systems of punishment, but everyone in the law-enforcement field knows that the vast majority of serious offenses are committed by those who have committed other crimes in the past, and can be classified as repeaters or recidivists.

This suggested program would in no way infringe upon any of the basic rights of the individual. His right to counsel and to a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers under the direction of an impartial judge, with a full right of review, would be afforded him. All this, of necessity, takes place after conviction or plea of guilty to a criminal charge. Discretion, of course, must still be left in the committing judge. He must distinguish between the first offender, the harmless nuisance, and the socially ill repeater. The difference is that the repeater would be removed from society until such time as a qualified group of enlightened, impartial,

trained individuals can make a determination that he can resume his place in society with a reasonable probability that he will not again seriously offend against the rights of his fellowman. Society is deserving of this much protection.

There is one more type who should be mentioned—the commercial or professional type of criminal who operates in the field of organized crime. He represents a numerically small but extremely important part of the picture. He operates generally in the fields of liquor, gambling, narcotics, prostitution. He is oftentimes a highly intelligent person with a completely distorted set of moral standards. He works on a calculated risk. If this man knows that the punishment for his crime is a potential life sentence, he would be appalled. Not many narcotics peddlers would be operating, facing a possible life sentence under an indeterminate-sentence law.

its stock. It was oversubscribed five times and now the company has about 20,000 individual stockholders. Thus we see the beginnings of the spread of ownership in enterprise among the people, an integral factor in modern capitalism.

In India, where private enterprise is regarded skeptically for several reasons, some religious, some traditional, some a hangover from colonial days, the private economy continues to expand more rapidly than the public sector. There are many prejudices which the private businessman or investor, whether he be a foreigner or an Indian, has to overcome, but the sheer weight of the country's needs is helping to erode them.

In Africa, with its rich store of undeveloped raw materials, its power potentials, and its abundant if largely untrained labor, there are possibilities for great economic growth. Most of the basic facilities—such as transport, power, irrigation—will continue to be developed by Governments, but I am confident that substantial progress in manufacturing, mining, and trade will only come as the result of private capital and management, largely from Europe and North America. This will result only if the Governments (many just setting up as newly independent States) welcome foreign businessmen

Private International Investment

(Continued from page 10)

which is building Brazil's first fully integrated motor-manufacturing company with the help of no less than 300 Brazilian-owned suppliers of materials and parts. Over the years Creole Petroleum Company in Venezuela has been able to stimulate Venezuelan manufacturers and suppliers to produce increasing amounts of the goods and services it requires in its operations.

In many Latin-American countries a new business class is emerging with interests distinctly apart from the old, landed aristocracy. The rôle which private international investment is playing in this historic transformation is certainly greater than any other outside influence.

In the Middle East and Asia, where the prejudices of the people against the special institutions and attitudes needed for economic growth are much stronger than in Latin America, and where there is often the staggering problem of overpopulation, the frustrations of those who want economic growth are probably greater than anywhere on earth. The political atmosphere is consequently most tense and disturbed. Yet here, too, the constructive impact of private international investment is working.

In Turkey and Pakistan, to name two countries, private business enterprise has been growing substantially since World War II. A few years ago when I was in the World Bank, we were told that it was impossible for a private company to float a public stock issue in Pakistan. However, the company con-

cerned, an Anglo-Pakistani organization set up with the help of the World Bank to operate a natural gas pipeline, offered

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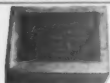
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and capital. There are some encouraging evidences here and there of growing appreciation of the benefits of private enterprise and of efforts to attract it in increasing volume.

Thus around the world the desires and the opportunities for economic growth abound.

The International Finance Corporation was organized two years ago by 54 Governments, which have subscribed its 93-million-dollar capital. Although Government owned, its purpose is to further economic development in its less developed member countries by investing, without Government guaranty, in productive private enterprise in association with private capital and management.

I conceive that a goal for IFC is to demonstrate in concrete form that soundly conducted investment in the less developed areas can be highly profitable, and by that demonstration to stimulate the flow of private management and capital into such investment. We operate as an investment fund, taking the risks and seeking the rewards of enterprise, and acting as a catalyst. We hope we can accelerate the spread of both international and local private enterprise.

So far we have made investment commitments in companies engaged in mining copper in Chile; in manufacture of electrical equipment, automotive vehicles, paper, and plastics in Brazil; in industrial and automotive equipment and airplane-engine overhaul in Mexico; in steel fabrication in Pakistan; in lumbering in Australia. Some of these companies are owned locally in the countries where they operate, some by European and North American companies, and some with joint foreign and local owners. In several instances private financial groups have joined with IFC in the investments.

Thus with men and machines, capital, and modern methods, free enterprise is marching into the new economic frontiers and joining with their peoples to develop a better material way of life.

Economic development is a fickle process; it destroys the old as it creates the new, gives rise to new hopes and ambitions even as it satisfies old needs. In a world increasingly aroused against poverty, we are in probably the most rapid and widespread period of economic growth of history.

This growth can take either of two directions: one which leads to control by an all-powerful State of men's energy and fate; the other, the broad road of freedom and the release of the initiative and resources of the individual.

The choice made in the economic field may well determine the shape of the world in which our children shall live.

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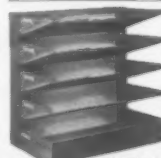
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Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS,
ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

On Achieving Tolerance

JOHN V. HANF, *Rotarian*
Credit Manager
Shoemakersville, Pennsylvania

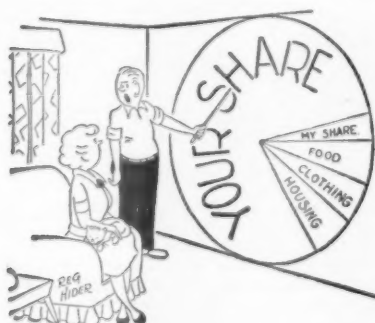
How should we achieve tolerance? First, we must recognize the need. This may seem obvious until you stop to think—in your own experience—of the times a trivial difference or misunderstanding grew and grew until it surpassed its original importance and spoiled a fine friendship. Second, we must try to imagine the opposite viewpoint. Third, where basic differences exist, we must honestly review our own stand. Fourth, wherever differences are compatible, allow them to stand. Fifth, wherever differences are incompatible, compromise and reconcile. Finally, get busy and think about something else.

Merely to achieve tolerance is not enough. If we wish to go beyond it, we must first of all feel a common purpose, and then work toward it in a spirit of willing understanding.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

Most Problems Are Moral

N. G. DIMITRIOU, *Rotarian*
Sulphur Olive-Oil Manufacturer
Larnaca, Cyprus

Boldly we must struggle to rid ourselves of our weaknesses. We must face up to our shortcomings. In humility we must bend our head for the wrongs we have done to others and seek their forgiveness. We must muster the moral courage to make restitution, which is not easy. It is hard in a world where we have lost most of our moral perspective to believe in the feasibility of such a procedure. Yet the time has come when we have to face the truth that most of our problems are fundamentally moral. They mainly emanate from moral compromise, which has bred the confusion in which we now find ourselves. We need change in the human heart to bring clarity into our world, so that



"Now do you see what I'm driving at?"

NOVEMBER, 1958



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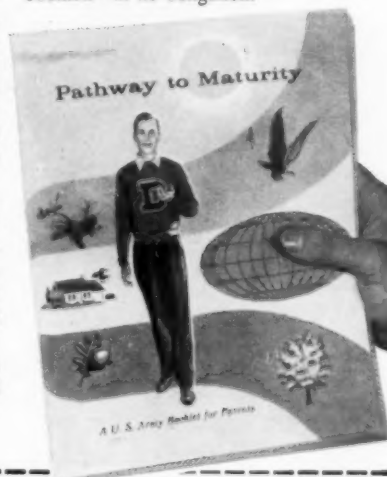
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If you are sending for this booklet as a parent, why not request several additional copies for your friends with teenage sons? If you represent a community service organization, please feel free to ask for as many copies as your organization is able to distribute. In addition, your local Army Recruiting Station representatives want you to know they wish to cooperate with you in every way

possible and will be glad to answer your questions or supply you with other guidance booklets—at no obligation.



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No Barriers to Rotary Fellowship

CLINTON D. HAMILTON, Educator

Secretary, Rotary Club

North Hillsborough, Tampa, Florida

Most people nowadays seem to think that we do things in groups or bunches, but in the final analysis any work ever done is individual. If it is what we call a club activity or a collective project, in the final analysis individuals do the work. Either they provide the funds or actually labor with their hands. If you want to be in fellowship with Rotarians who practice Rotary principles, then you must practice the same principles. The continents of the earth and the islands of the sea are no barriers to world fellowship in Rotary. Our indifference, neglect, and failure to practice Rotary principles are our only barriers.—From a Rotary Club address.

Builder of Bridges

H. N. RAFFERTY, Rotarian

Past Service

Sebring, Florida

The average good Rotarian might be considered as a builder of bridges. In rendering Service above Self he must

build approaches to better understanding, both between individuals and between nations; he must establish bulwarks of sound footing for those who may be slipping into the mire of distrust and hatred, after having strayed off the main highway of truth and uprightness; and he must span the "Slough of Despond" for the friend who is down and out.

To do these things our Rotarian must know how to measure the stress and strain of human relations; estimate the forces of resistance and figure the endurance of those materials which enter into human construction—both soma and psyche. He must be able to build a bridge which connects anticipation with realization—but separates desire from disappointment. . . . The actions taken by our Rotarian must bridge from one continent to another if the fourth avenue of service is to mean anything more than just a trite saying.—From Rotary Spoke, publication of the Rotary Club of Sebring, Florida.

Philosophy of Rotary

D. VERNON SWING, Rotarian

Shoe Retailer

Bartlesville, Oklahoma

It has never been the general policy of Rotary as an organization to promote

The VETERANS

They are lonely.

*They who have passed the span
Of sacred years allotted man.
Who fought—and lived—in bloody war,
That you and I might evermore
Be free to go our varied ways—
To count the blessings of our days.*

They are lonely.

*Most for the gentle touch
Of a friendly hand that means so much.
For a friendly ear that will listen well
To the many tales they have to tell,
To the memories that crowd the mind
Of the days of youth that are far behind.*

They are lonely.

*Not useless, as some would tell,
Who would cast them down to the bitter hell
Of loneliness, and dark despair.
There is no place for the old men there.
Take up for them, the banner then,
And bring their youth alive again.*

They are lonely.

*Most for a kindly word
From the voice of a friend, so long unheard,
So let us stop and think a while;
Make light their load on the last long mile.
For you and I'll grow old someday
And wish to be treated in a better way.*

They are lonely.

*So cast them not aside;
They have their honor, they have their pride.
If their voice is weak and short their stride,
Be patient then, and more beside.
Were it not for men like them, I pray,
Where, oh where, would we be today?*

—W. A. Gurney
Rotarian,
Essendon, Australia

THE more ideals a man has, the more contemptible is he if the matter ends there, and if there is no courage shown, no privations undergone, no scars contracted in the attempt to get them realized.

—WILLIAM JAMES
American Philosopher
(1842-1910)

physical projects, but, rather, to develop and inspire men for service, who, in turn, will willingly accept their responsibilities and unselfishly serve in all their personal, business, and community life.

This is sometimes criticized; however, it is the foundation of Rotary philosophy. The great locomotive works do not actually transport humanity and commerce to the four corners of the earth, but they *do* develop the instruments of power for that service. This is exactly the intended purpose of Rotary: to develop the instruments of power, high-level, unselfish men, united in the ideal of service. This is the objective of Rotary. The philosophy of Rotary is: make the man right and the world will be right.—From a Rotary Club address.

Help Shape the Future

FRANK E. O'NEAL, *Rotarian*
Dentist
Montebello, California

President Clifford A. Randall's program for 1958-59 moved me to write the following bit of verse:

HELP SHAPE THE FUTURE

Here upon this earthly floor
Every member has a chore;
Let him stand and face the door
Proud to give a little more.

Service is our motto here,
He who fails in deep despair
Adds to trouble everywhere.
Please don't shirk your needed share;
Each of us is full aware

That the present needs repair.
Here the future needs your share.
Every task our Club's to bear

Fans to life our Founder's dare
Universal friendship everywhere.
Take my hand and face the dare,
Use the tests you know are there,
Rise about your personal share,
Earn the right to the emblem you wear.

Glance Down at the Tracks

Ever sit in a train standing in the station when another train passes by?

Ever experience the feeling that your train is moving—the other standing still?

How smooth and easy your train

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Dergazine	5.0 x 3.0	125.00	65.00	Mihriban	10.2 x 8.2	325.00	249.50
Angelus	5.0 x 3.5	165.00	79.50	Mihriban	12.6 x 8.10	425.00	279.50
Dergazine	9.10 x 2.8	175.00	89.50	Kerman	12.0 x 9.0	1675.00	985.00
Lilahan	5.0 x 3.6	165.00	95.00	Sarouk	14.10 x 12.5	2500.00	1375.00
Mosoul	6.5 x 3.7	165.00	79.50	Sarouk	14.6 x 10.5	1575.00	995.00
Hamadan	4.0 x 2.6	39.50	23.85	Sarouk	16.0 x 10.6	1975.00	1395.00
Dergazine	6.9 x 2.8	165.00	82.50	Kerman	14.2 x 10.1	2100.00	1325.00
Heriz	6.3 x 4.9	225.00	110.00	Kerman	20.9 x 9.0	4250.00	2175.00
Kurdistan	7.0 x 5.0	225.00	110.00	Kerman	18.0 x 12.0	3950.00	2375.00
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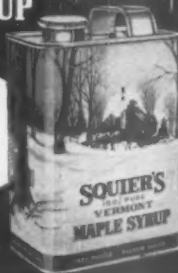
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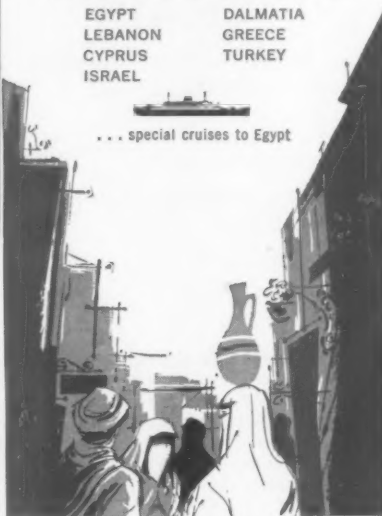
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seems to be gliding along—until you glance down at the tracks and suddenly the spell is broken.

It is your train that is standing still, and the other that is moving.

Some people live in that kind of delusion. It is so easy to get the idea that the forward progress is yours, and that the other man is standing still. And then comes the jolting realization that it is the other man who is making the real progress.

When you feel that you are gliding past your competitor, and the business is coming your way without a struggle, glance down at the tracks once in a while just to be sure which train is moving ahead.—An editorial in *The Rotary Cog*, publication of the Rotary Club of Asheville, North Carolina.

Wheel at Work

C. L. SHREVE, Rotarian

Horticulturist

Branson-Hollister, Missouri

Rotary at work 24 hours each day. Around the world the wheel with 24 cogs is gaining momentum in the establishment of peaceful understanding among nations. . . . The race is on in 110 countries and geographical regions. It is only 50-odd years since the Rotary wheel entered the transmission of power for world peace. I feel sure that Almighty God has a strong grip on the tow rope that will keep the wheel rolling. Let us, each and every one, push just a little harder.

A Creed for Rotary

L. Cady Hodge, Rotarian

Photographer

Topeka, Kansas

When I have learned to see true values in the thoughts by other minds conceived—

When I can graciously forgive offense and error lesser than my own—

When I have tolerance for those who disagree with what I hold is right—

When I find joy in sharing burdens crushing those unequal to the load—

When I can compass hate of sin with full redemption for the one at fault—

When I can give of service so the world will better be because I live—

Then will I find acceptance in the creed of Rotary.

Thanksgiving

Bow thy head and clasp thy hand

In fervent prayer for this our land.

Remembering all the love and care

You and your loved ones equal share.

Gifts untold thy Father spreads

Heart-deep on the shining heads

Of those whose simple kindness takes

The fiery sting from our mistakes.

Remembering too that only by

The hands of those that sleeping lie

A hallowed host that fearful went

And for our freedom were freely spent

That all—in love—may kneel and pray

On this our own Thanksgiving Day.

—RUSSELL WILSON SCOTT

Rotarian
Fanwood-Scotch Plains, N. J.

Community Service—What Is It?

THE next time you walk down a street in your community, look appraisingly at some of the things around you. Lawns and trees, a Boy Scout troop at work, a boy riding his bicycle, the school playground, some boys playing ball—it is from these and other sights that come ideas that lead to Community Service. The third of Rotary's four avenues of service, it pledges every Rotarian to apply the ideal of service to his personal, business, and community life. In doing so, Rotarians act both individually and collectively in accomplishing Community Service goals.

Suppose, for example, that the ball game you pass is being played with poor and insufficient equipment. You report this to your Rotary Club and it decides to raise funds to buy the boys some new balls, bats, and gloves. That is Community Service through corporate action, though it began with individual knowledge and initiative.

Suppose, for another example, that the Boy Scouts you pass are cleaning up a vacant lot, but there are too few of them for the big job they are doing. You learn that the troop needs members, so you volunteer to serve on the troop committee to help manage a "new member" drive. That, too, would be Community Service, but accomplished entirely through individual action. In this hypothetical case you did the job that needed doing, instead of enlisting the full planning and organizing capacity of your Rotary Club.

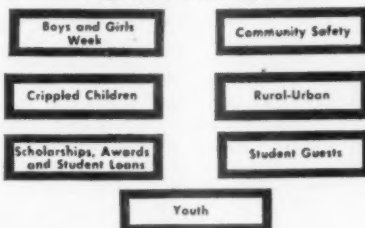
Is corporate action best in Community Service? Or is the individual action preferred? Ideally, the solution for rendering Community Service is found in a harmonious combination of the two, for both are necessary, with the one often leading to the other. In a given situation, attainment of the goal might best be effected through the joint efforts of the Rotary Club operating as a group; in another situation, individual action might prove best. In the achievement of Community Service aims, the two methods work in double harness.

In Rotary documents there is nothing which attempts to govern the choice of corporate or individual action by a Rotary Club. There are, however, principles set forth in Resolution 23-34 (the full text of which is in the *Manual of Procedure*) which serve as a guide to Community Service work by Rotary Clubs everywhere. These principles raise these questions and make these points:

1. What is the job that needs doing?
2. Is there another organization in the community able to handle it? If so,

Community Service Committee Director "C", Chairman

Subcommittee or individual members assigned to such activities as—



coöperate and strengthen, but don't duplicate.

3. No such organization? Then start the ball rolling, possibly as a Rotary project, possibly in coöperation with others; ultimately, perhaps, as a self-supporting activity.

4. Individual or corporate action? Both, usually. Clubs should stimulate members to individual service, but every Club should have some Community Service project requiring the collective coöperation of all its members.

5. Observe these cautions:

(a) Don't let anything hinder either the Object of Rotary or the purpose of your Rotary Club.

(b) Don't endorse or start anything unless the Club is willing and able to see it through.

As these points indicate, the pattern of Community Service is not narrow and standardized; instead, it is as wide and varied as the countries and communities in which there are Rotary Clubs. Some typical Community Service activities are these: In India, Rotarians and Clubs "adopt" villages; in England they look after the elderly; in Australia they combat soil erosion; in France they help restore the health of convalescent children; in the U.S.A. they promote traffic safety; and so on around the world. In these and other fertile fields of community life, Rotary finds its greatest outlet for useful service.

By not duplicating the functions of other agencies, and by avoiding anything that does not fill a community need, Rotary Clubs make their work in the third avenue of service a vital factor in the growth and welfare of the areas they serve. Next month this department will present methods effectively used for gathering information about community needs, and will list some of the ways that Rotary Clubs accomplish their goals in this broad field of Rotary service.

BEDROCK

Rotary

The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary well will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention Resolutions, in the decisions of its administrative leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "bedrock Rotary," this department treats one or more of these basic matters each month.—The Editors.

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All for John Michael

IN the port city of Cairns on Trinity Bay, on the northeastern coast of Australia, lives the Dower family: father, mother, and son, John Michael, an 11-year-old muscular-dystrophy victim.

When their son's condition became so bad that he could not stand up, Mr. and Mrs. Dower learned they would have to obtain a special wheel chair. Local dealers informed them that the kind of chair needed was not obtainable in Australia. Having heard about the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation of California, they wrote to its director. In so doing, they set in motion a chain of events that was not to end until many good-hearted men and women had worked together to give John Michael two specially built chairs.

After exchanging letters with Mrs. Dower, Martha McGeein, managing director of the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation and herself a victim of the disease, assured the Australian family that the Foundation would send, without cost, two chairs: one, a folding wheel chair; another, a "get about" chair with a commode attachment. There remained a problem, however. How to transport them across the Pacific? The need was urgent, but air-shipment charges for the 75-pound chairs were too high for the family or the Foundation to pay.

In Cairns, the 29-year-old Rotary Club offered a helping hand. To enlist help at the shipping point, the Club wrote to the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, California, asking for whatever cooperation it could give. While Los Angeles Rotarians were looking into the matter, another Rotary Club in the Los Angeles area, that of Westchester, entered the picture. Brigadier General J. S. Marriott, a Westchester Rotarian and official of the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Administration, had long been close to the Mus-



Down the ramp come John's chairs in Cairns, end of Pacific flight.

cular Dystrophy Foundation and knew Mrs. McGeein well.

General Marriott, after getting the facts, got in touch with the President of the Los Angeles Club and said, in effect, "Let me see what I can do for this Australian boy. I'm in aviation and I think I can work something out." His next step was to tell his good friend Arthur Ayres, of the Pan American Airways, about the chairs waiting for shipment. Could anything be done? Mr. Ayres' affirmative reply eventually involved not only his air line, but also the Australian National Airways and the Australian Customs Department. The result: the chairs were delivered to the Dower address in Cairns without air-freight charges or customs duty, although the Rotary Club of Los Angeles offered to pay the duty.

Not long after the delivery, letters from Cairns began arriving in Los Angeles and Westchester, all expressing gratitude and one deep pride. To General Marriott came these grateful words from Mrs. Dower:

"I scarcely know how to tell you the thoughts that are in my heart for you. Your wonderful help to Martha McGeein . . . brought so much joy to my John Michael. Martha said that in the face of so much frustration, you finally succeeded in putting the precious cargo on the airship personally."

Another letter to the General came from Lionel Law, then President of the Rotary Club of Cairns. "Five years ago," wrote Lionel, "I proudly accepted the invitation to join Rotary. Many times since I have felt proud to be associated with Rotary and its ideals, but I was never so proud, nor so humble, as on this occasion. The magnificent effort of you and your Club to help one unknown lad on the other side of the world makes mere words of gratitude totally inadequate."

The job over, Scott E. Miller, then President of the Rotary Club of Westchester, summed up the transoceanic project this way: "How did it get done? Why, everyone got into the spirit of it and worked until it succeeded."



Minutes after his chairs arrive, John is in one, smiling with his parents.

HOBBY Hitching Post

EVERY several months or so THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM turns over his entire column to his friends: Rotarians or members of their families who would share their hobby interests with others. He does so this month—with the promise that next month he will be back with another hobby story, plus names of more hobbyists.

Stamps: Edward Frizzell, Jr. (14-year-old son of Rotarian—collects new issues of stamps from outside U.S.A.; will trade with friends in India, Canada, France), 109 Elmwood Rd., Swampscott, Mass., U.S.A.

Stamps; Coins; Painting: Mohd Qasim (18-year-old son of Rotarian—will exchange stamps and coins), Peshawar University Library, Peshawar, West Pakistan.

'Ham' Radio: Dan Compton (wishes to contact other amateur radio operators; VK5EF operating on 20, 15, and 10 meters; generally "on the air" Sundays 11 A.M.-5 P.M. [local], 01.30-07.30 [GMT] and Monday to Friday, 7.30-10 P.M. [local], 10.00-12.30 [GMT]), East Terrace, Gawler, Australia.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Sandra Dorsey (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in U.S.A.; likes horseback riding, swimming, roller skating, dancing, records), 320 Newlone Dr., Santa Maria, Calif., U.S.A.

Charlene Steltenpohl (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals aged 10-12; interested in ballet, music, sports, ceramics, oil painting, trading cards and stamps), 308 Monahan Dr., Louisville 7, Ky., U.S.A.

Robert Welch (16-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen pals aged 15-18 in France, Thailand, New Zealand, England, any French-speaking country; interests include swimming, tennis, stamps, sports, high-fidelity phonographs), Box 8012, Huntington, W. Va., U.S.A.

Jane and Martha Merson (wish pen pals who are sisters aged 9 and 15 outside U.S.A.; interested in dolls from other countries, swimming, books), P.O. Box 220, Byron, Ill., U.S.A.

Lee Putney (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pal in Mexico; interests include horses, rock-and-roll music, countries outside U.S.A., postcards, sports), R.F.D. 6, Farmville, Va., U.S.A.

U. B. Narayana Rau (16-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen friends aged 15-17 in U.S.A., England, China, Australia, United Arab Republic; interested in stamps, postcards, photography), 5, Bhagirathiammal St., Madras-17, India.

Richard N. Alexander (18-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen pals aged 17-20 in Brazil, Portugal, Syria, Iceland, Turkey; likes books, music, tennis, films, postcards), 58, Gordon St., Dannevirke, New Zealand.

Cathy Vanderzicht (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals aged 11-13

in The Netherlands or Ireland; enjoys swimming and collecting postcards), Box 205, Oak Harbor, Wash., U.S.A.

Rita Richer (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like girl pen pals in Egypt, Israel, India; interested in Girl Scouts, music and winter sports, especially skiing), Box 1061, Tupper Lake, N. Y., U.S.A.

Sandra Edwards (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests include art, stamps, dancing, music, photography, books, sports), 46 Fairbairn Rd., Busselton, Australia.

Sheila Quincey (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes popular songs and swimming), 33 Athol St., Wagga Wagga, Australia.

Betsey Little (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pal interested in show horses; enjoys showing saddle horses), Littlewood, Clifton Forge, Va., U.S.A.

Shinichi Nakamura (19-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen pals in U.S.A., Canada, Europe; collects stamps and postcards; enjoys music, photography, mountain climbing), c/o Meiji-so 2-291, Kitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Flordelis T. Gempesaw (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes teen-age pen pals outside The Philippines; collects stamps), Rizal Memorial Colleges, Davao, The Philippines.

Helen Ann Passmore (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals of same age; interests include swimming, square dancing, stamp collecting, and Girl Scouts), 1127 Alrd St., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

T. S. R. Krishna (19-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends from U.S.A., England, France, Australia, Switzerland; interested in painting, drawing, music, traveling, sports, movies), c/o Dr. T. Kanaka Raju, Medical Officer, Govt. Hospital, Vijayawada, India.

Lynne Wiltshire (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen friends outside Australia; enjoys tennis and other sports, stamp collecting, ballet, national, and tap dancing), 59 Darling St., Cowra, Australia.

David Macintyre (13-year-old son of Rotarian—wants pen friends outside Australia interested in stamps, reading, drawing, languages; will correspond in French, Spanish, or Italian), 21 Aphrasia St., Newtown, Geelong, Australia.

Barbara Kerry (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in tennis, golf, swimming, skating, rock and roll music), Box 11, Southold, Long Island, N. Y., U.S.A.

Susan Van Dorsten (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like a pen pal aged 11-12 in The Netherlands; enjoys swimming, skating, tennis, dancing), 3021 Country Club Rd., Winston-Salem, N. C., U.S.A.

Babbette Tyler (8-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in horses, shells, dolls), Box 95, Kailua Kona, Hawaii.

Kathy Foley (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like a pen pal from China or Japan, enjoys choir singing and mystery stories), 306 Windham Rd., Willimantic, Conn., U.S.A.

Gloria Jeanne Bray (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals aged 12 and older; likes dancing, Rainbow Girls, Y-Teens, sports, movies), 711 N. 21 St., Fort Smith, Ark., U.S.A.

Frank Carter (10-year-old son of Rotarian—is interested in stamp collecting, swimming, football), 13 King St., Raymond Terrace, Australia.

Marjorie E. Vazquez (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—prefers pen pals in Asia; will correspond in English or Spanish; likes hi-fi music, dancing, stamp collecting), P. O. Box 62, Humacao, Puerto Rico.

Terry Forward (son of Rotarian—would like to correspond with boy or girl aged 13 in U.S.A.; interests include photography, spear fishing, clubs), 6 Frevberg St., New Lambton, Newcastle, Australia.

Karen Kaye (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends in U.S.A.), "Tudor Cottage," 4, Stone Rd., Bromley, England.

Visenta P. Mendoza (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—will correspond in English or Spanish; enjoys collecting recipes, bric-a-brac, stamps), Centro Escolar University Dormitory, Mendiola, Manila, The Philippines.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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"My mistake! I guess I should have asked someone other than Haslet to show the new man around the office."



Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Here is a favorite of William C. Nuckolls, a member of the Rotary Club of Fairbury, Nebraska.

I was sitting in my car one Sunday afternoon with a friend of mine who was trying to sell his car. He had arrived at a prospect's home during a heavy downpour of rain. Looking at the house from curbside we could see no sign of life in the house, but did see a large sign on the front door. His belief that it might be a note for him instructing him where to meet the prospect finally got him out of the car without even a raincoat and up to the front door. The message was for him, all right, and also for anyone else who might come up to the porch. It read:

"Wet Paint."

Build-Up

There isn't a virtue
Possessed by her mate,
A quality, skill,
Or a lovable trait
That a wife, if she's wise,
Can't exaggerate!

—MAY RICHSTONE

Try, Try Again!

A good try may eventually turn into a great triumph. Here are 14 clues, each pertaining to a word or name ending in "try." Now try it!

1. Good-humored banter.
2. Scenic spectacle.
3. Balanced proportions.
4. Prejudice or intolerance.
5. Guard.
6. Contemptible.
7. Ingress.
8. Male film star.
9. Small room (for provisions).
10. Baked dough.
11. Nation.
12. Branch of the Army.
13. Bravery.
14. Mental science.

This quiz was submitted by Faye Chilcote Walker, of Columbus, Ohio.

Nobel Awards around the World

Nobel Awards for literature have been received by representatives of a variety of nationalities. How many of the men and women listed in the first paragraph can you assign to the proper country listed in the second paragraph?

1. Thomas Mann.
2. André Gide.
3. Sigrid Undset.
4. Bertrand Russell.
5. Gabriela Mistral.
6. William Faulkner.

7. Luigi Pirandello.
8. Herman Hesse.
9. Maurice Maeterlinck.
10. Ivan Bunin.
- (a) U.S.A.
- (b) Belgium.
- (c) Chile.
- (d) U.S.S.R.
- (e) England.
- (f) France.
- (g) Germany.
- (h) Norway.
- (i) Italy.
- (j) Switzerland.

This quiz was submitted by Antoinette G. Wike, wife of a Lexington, North Carolina, Rotarian.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

Employer: "Have you any references?"

Applicant: "No, sir, I tore them up."

Employer: "That was a foolish thing to do."

Applicant: "You wouldn't think so if you had read them."—*Hagalgal*, TEL AVIV-JAFFA, ISRAEL.

Everybody should pay taxes with a smile. We tried, but they wanted cash. *Hy-Gear*, GREENFIELD, OHIO.

There is one thing to be said about ignorance—it surely causes a lot of interesting arguments. — *Fell-O-Ship*, WACO, TEXAS.

When you read that inflation will

make your money worth less, it's no relief to reach into your pocket and discover that you have nothing to worry about.—*The Weekly Rotator*, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Two camera enthusiasts were discussing their hobby. "This morning," said one, "I saw an old lady huddled beneath rags. She was hungry and homeless. She told me she came from a prominent family but had lost her wealth."

"The poor thing," said the other photographer. "What did you give her?"

"Well, it was sunny," the first replied, "so I gave her f.11 at 1/100th."—*Wheel Chatter*, SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA.

A young Texas grade-school teacher was filling out a health questionnaire for the coming term. Weary after a difficult first semester, she was ready for the query, "Have you ever had a nervous breakdown?" In big letters she wrote: "NOT YET, BUT WATCH THIS SPACE FOR DEVELOPMENTS."—*Rotary Ticker*, WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

Habit

He swept his darling off her feet,
With whirlwind courtship grand;
And then he went through married life
The broom still in his hand!

—F. G. KERNAN

Answers to Quizzes

2-2, 3-3, 4-4, 5-5, 6-6, 7-7, 8-8, 9-9, 10-10.
NOBEL AWARDS AROUND THE WORLD: 1-8.
PSYCHICALLY: 1. GERMANY, 2. SWITZERLAND, 3. ITALY, 4. FRANCE, 5. ENGLAND, 6. U.S.S.R., 7. U.S.A., 8. BELGIUM, 9. CHILE, 10. HERMAN HESSE, 11. LUIGI PIRANDELLO, 12. MAURICE MAETERLINCK, 13. IVAN BUNIN, 14. THOMAS MANN, 15. ANDRÉ GIDE, 16. SIGRID UNSET, 17. BERTRAND RUSSELL, 18. GABRIELA MISTRAL, 19. WILLIAM FAULKNER.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Mrs. James R. Foulks, wife of an Atwood, Kansas, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: January 15, 1959. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

END RESULT

A quarterback speedy and strong
Hugged the football as he ran along,
But as he passed the ball,
He found no ends at all.

TAX LAX

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for July:
There once was a happy recluse
Who for cares of the world had no use,
But alas, he was lax
And filed no income tax.

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

'Twas a year 'til that recluse got loose.
(R. E. Farrand, member of the Rotary Club of East Pasadena, California.)

What! Bread and water and no pickled moose?

(Mrs. J. G. Walker, daughter of a New South Wales, Australia, Rotarian.)

So in jail he is sad, with excuse.

(Mrs. M. F. Morales, wife of an Independence, Missouri, Rotarian.)

Now he's headed for the old calaboose.

(Mrs. J. R. Bolin, wife of a Batesville, Arkansas, Rotarian.)

When the collector came, he had no excuse.

(Boots Erwine, daughter of an East Liverpool, Ohio, Rotarian.)

This recluse is no longer footloose.

(Mrs. Gerald R. Beaulieu, daughter of a Quebec, Quebec, Canada, Rotarian.)

And now he's no more on the loose.

(R. R. Knoades, member of the Rotary Club of Greenville, Ohio.)

Said the Judge, "Try our new calaboose."

(R. Roy Taylor, member of the Rotary Club of Dodge City, Kansas.)

Net result: Uncle Sam's calaboose.

(Edward S. Sweadner, President, Rotary Club of Charlevoix, Pennsylvania.)

The outcome? No income. He's loosed!

(Robert J. Martin III, member of the Rotary Club of San Gabriel, California.)

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